

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Trust looks at 108 race attacks

The police and local authorities are accused in a report by the Runnymede Trust, published today, of failing to deal adequately with racial attacks on blacks (Lucy Hodges writes).

The trust, which conducts research on immigration and race matters, challenges a recent Home Office report on racial attacks which said that "the failure to appreciate the seriousness of the problem has been largely due to a lack of reliable information".

It says that there is a wealth of evidence that Britain's minority communities have long suffered violence because of racial hatred.

The report, which is the trust's evidence to an inquiry by the Greater London Council, police committee into racial harassment, looks at 108 racist attacks in London between July, 1980 and July, 1981. Among those were 21 cases of arson and eight stabbings, three of which were fatal.

Racist Attacks. By Francesca King. (Runnymede Trust, 37a Grosvenor Road, London WC1, £1.75 plus 35p postage).

Lady Lucan recovering

Lady Lucan, aged 43, wife of the missing peer, was recovering in All Saints' Hospital, Lambeth, south London, yesterday, after an apparent suicide attempt. On Friday night she was taken from her home in Eaton Row, Balgoban, for an emergency operation at Westminster hospital.

Scotland Yard officers were called in when worried friends could get no reply by telephoning, but the ambulance had taken her away two hours earlier.

Wrangle over Ripper damages

A High Court judge is to fix the amount of damages Peter Sutcliffe, the Yorkshire Ripper, must pay to the mother of his youngest victim. Sutcliffe had contested the amount sought by Mrs. Mary Macdonald, whose daughter, Joyce, aged 16, was killed in 1977.

Mrs. Sonia Sutcliffe intends this week to seek a judicial separation from her husband, which would protect her share of the couple's assets from any legal claim. The couple's main assets are their £35,000 house in Heaton, Bradford, West Yorkshire.

No eviction for bachelor farmer

The Ombudsman has ruled that Cambridgeshire County Council was guilty of maladministration in trying to evict a farmer because he did not have a wife. Mr. Richard Andrews, aged 35, was ordered to leave the 90-acre farm at Whaddow, Cambridgeshire, which he has been running since his father died in 1979; he has a 40-year tenancy. He lives with his mother, aged 70, and had applied to take over the tenancy. However, Cambridgeshire County Council refused the transfer because he was a bachelor.

The Ombudsman has recommended that Mr. Andrews and his mother should stay at the farm while the council letting policy is reviewed.

Ruling against magazine

The Press Council has upheld a complaint by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents that an advertising feature in the magazine *Health and Safety at Work* was so editorially biased that it was an editorial article and that, by implication, the advertiser's views were endorsed.

The article, which was labelled as an advertising feature, consisted of questions for Mr. David Farmer, then editor, and answers by Mr. Lee Cummins, marketing director of the Advance Services Group.

Plea to Howell on belt law

The Royal Automobile Club has urged Mr. David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport, to extend the consultation period on the new seat belt law, due to come into operation on the summer. It says more time is needed for considering the scope for exemptions.

Climbers rescued

Three climbers who fell in Scottish mountains were rescued yesterday. Mr. David Wood, aged 23, from Gloucester, and David Woodman, from Aberdeen, fell while climbing Lochnagar, near Balmoral. Mrs. Josephine Cummings, aged 35, from Edinburgh, fell while climbing Ben Nevis. All three were only slightly hurt.

Heart man dies

Mr. John Taylor, aged 48, the Lancashire heart transplant patient, who underwent an operation on February 22, died in the post-operative care at the Liverpool hospital, Cambridgeshire, yesterday. A health authority spokesman said.

Toxoth school back

Saviour's Church of England Primary School, Toxeth, Liverpool, reopens today after a week-long closure caused by a fire in the school.

Pupils. Mr. Arnold Cowman will be the acting headmaster.

Scarman presses for legal reform on policing

By Lucy Hodges

Lord Scarman has urged Mr. William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, to put his weight behind legislative reform to set up statutory police committees and consultative committees aimed at preventing further outbreaks of violence.

In his first public statement on the Government's reaction to his Brixton riot report, Lord Scarman said he was not sure that Mr. Whitelaw would make the changes in the law he had recommended in his report. He told the annual meeting in London on Saturday of the Legal Action Group, a ginger group for lawyers that he would prefer administrative reform to nothing, but it was a legal change that was needed.

He said that if he were preparing a scheme for changes in the way Britain was policed he would like to see in reform of the police complaints system with new consultative machinery between police and the community.

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They get frightened and isolated and not very sure of their powers."

He said consultative committees should be set up at divisional level in London. He had indicated in his report the urgency with which this administrative structure should be set up so that people could have a say in police operations, such as Swamp 81, which preceded the Brixton riots.

He said it was a misconception to oppose the idea on the ground that criminals would be tipped off and go underground. Secrecy was justifiable if the police were crying to break a drug trafficking or smuggling ring where detection was of the essence.

"That is not the problem with street crime," he said. "It is far more important to prevent the streets being used for crime than to send youngsters to prison."

"Street crime is exactly that sort of operation in which you should call the community and we are therefore going to mount an operation to cleanse the streets to prevent it."

Lord Scarman said he believed the Home Secretary would remain the police authority for London because the capital city carried special risks and responsibilities, including the protection and security of the Royal family, Parliament, the Government, embassies and "the very real risk of terrorism."

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Ann and John Allen-Stevens by the Road that cuts through their farm.

Farmer's four-year wait for compensation

Nearly four years after Mr. John Allen-Stevens, an Oxfordshire farmer, lost 17 acres of his land for a by-pass, he is still waiting for what he considers adequate compensation (John Agriculture Correspondent writes).

Conspicuous of the by-pass, which takes the A420 out of the town of Faringdon, began on May 3, 1978. Although it isolated about 50 acres of the estate from the remaining 400 and, in Mr. Allen-Stevens's view, destroyed much of its attraction, he and his wife accepted it philosophically, believing that their claims would be met promptly and fully.

However, in spite of a long and

expensive correspondence and the efforts of the late Mr. Airey Neave, their former MP, and Mr. Tom Benyon, his successor, they have so far received a total of £25,851, which is less than one tenth of what they claimed.

The £17.14 paid for the land is barely half its market value, Mr. Allen-Stevens says. The £6,410 for disturbance and £2,293 for severance in no way reflect the overall loss in the attractiveness of the estate and the inconvenience they have suffered.

He cheerfully admits that his own figure of £80,000 is "a bit steep" but points out that it is only a bargaining position. "This used to be a lovely remote isolated place," he

says, "the sort that a rich Arab might be on the lookout for. Now it is just a very ordinary farm with heavy traffic running straight through the middle of it."

Although his is by far the biggest claim, Mr. Allen-Stevens is by no means the only landowner in dispute with Oxfordshire County Council. Mr. Edward Stephenson, an estate agent, is asking for three others on the same stretch of road, all of whom, he says, are in the same predicament.

Mr. Allen-Stevens expects to have to go to arbitration, but the portents are not good: the nearby Witney by-pass was completed in 1974, but the last claim was not settled until last year.

Immigrants to fight ban on spouses

A campaign is being launched today against immigration rules which prevent a foreign husband from joining a woman settled in the United Kingdom unless he is born here.

The Joint Council for the Welfare of Immigrants (JCWI) will lead the campaign. It says that the rule is "discriminatory and unjust" and that it is "incompatible with the European Convention on Human Rights".

Mr. John O'Brien, general secretary of the National Society of Operational Workers, said: "The rule is a disgrace. It is a barrier to family life and it is a barrier to the economic life of the country."

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Ministry names axed defence contracts

The Ministry of Defence has for the first time identified 25 of the £200 million worth of defence contracts which have been cancelled since 1974.

As disclosed in a ministry spokesman's statement, the cancelled contracts include: 17 big defence contracts worth £100 million, had been cancelled at a cost of £100 million; 12 small defence contracts worth £100 million, had been cancelled at a cost of £100 million.

The ministry said that the cancelled contracts were "discriminatory and unjust" and that they were "incompatible with the European Convention on Human Rights".

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Hours of crisis as police play a waiting game

By Nicholas Timmins

The police strategy for the night was outlined by Mr Robert Bunyard, Chief Constable of Essex, yesterday, about nine hours after the hijacked plane, touched down at Stansted and after a crisis in which the terrorists threatened to blow the aircraft to pieces had passed.

"It is my intention," he said, "to sit this out. It is not my intention to allow this plane to leave this airport. We shall wait here. We shall play our time."

"We do not intend to create a situation where the blowing up of the aircraft becomes a serious threat."

Stansted first knew that it was to face the siege at 1.45 pm on Saturday as Tango Charlie 737, the Air Tanzania Boeing 737, passed Paris.

The plane was hijacked on a domestic flight from Mwanza to Dar-es-Salaam that left about 3 pm British time on Friday with 99 passengers on board. It had called at Nairobi, Jeddah and Athens in a zigzag route of several thousand miles, leaving Athens at 9.40 am on Saturday with maps for Copenhagen and London on board. Eight hostages had already been released, six in Nairobi and two in Athens.

As the aircraft came in, the captain radioed that the hijackers wanted the Tanzanian High Commissioner, Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, and Mr Oscar Kambona, a former Foreign Secretary and Minister of Defence in Tanzania, who has lived in exile since 1967, to meet the plane. "I do not think there will be any need for military preparation," the captain said. "They are nice people."

The 737, in its blue and silver livery with the giraffe symbol of Air Tanzania on its tail touched down at 2.31 pm. It was met by a ring of armed police as the airport was sealed off.

Shortly afterwards two military helicopters touched down out of sight of the aircraft, parked near the cargo terminal 350 yards from the passenger terminal at the airport.

Quiet man at the top

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Mr Robert Bunyard, the Chief Constable of Essex, who took charge of the Stansted siege, has written: "Leadership is too often seen in terms of the stereotype of a sergeant-major on a parade ground. The result has been the general under-estimation of the leadership ability of people who are quietly spoken."

Mr Bunyard, aged 51, is quietly spoken. He is not an extrovert. He does not join in public debate. But because he is a "police" policeman, few in the force underestimate him.

He admires the quiet approach, but does not shrink from using more dramatic approaches when necessary. His force takes example from him. When a prisoner went on hunger strike in the police cells at Barlow in 1980, during the prison officers' dispute, officers fried bacon near him and the 48-hour fast was broken.

"Mr Bunyard who has been in the Metropolitan Police for 20 years, is one of a new breed of police managers. He became chief instructor at Hendon Training School, where he was one of the first British police officers to apply modern management principles to the service."

In 1972, he became Assistant Chief Constable of Leicestershire and lectured on manpower planning and police organization at the



Mr Robert Bunyard: One of a new breed.

Police College, Bramshill. Before his appointment as Chief Constable of Essex in July 1978, he spent time overseas, acting as adviser and student (his word) of foreign police.

His temperament and years of study made him the right man in the right place at the weekend. It all followed the dictum he laid down in his book *Police: Organization and Command* (Macdonald and Evans 1978).

"It is essential that the police should prepare themselves to deal with a wide range of terrorist situations firmly but without over-reacting," he wrote.

Stansted



Relatives of the hijack victims waiting anxiously

Climate of unrest in Tanzania

By Our Foreign Staff

The hijackers, although claiming to represent a "revolutionary youth movement of Tanzania", do not seem to belong to an opposition group of any size or significance.

Tanzanian officials say they have never heard of the organization named by the hijackers.

But the hijack and the group's call for the resignation of President Nyerere has focused attention on the unrest in Tanzania over a forced socialist policy and shortages of food, drugs and many everyday items.

A group of army officers who presented a list of grievances to President Nyerere last year were immediately arrested. A mutiny was reported last year at an army base in Mwanza, where the hijacked flight originated on Friday, but no official would confirm the details.

Mr Oscar Kambona, the former minister who talked to the hijackers, fled from his home country in 1967 after disagreements with the President. He has subsequently been accused of involvement in plots against Mr Nyerere.

Mr Kambona, aged 54, who regards himself as an orthodox Marxist, sought refuge in London and set up an opposition party in exile, the Movement for Free and Popular Democracy Before Leaving Tanzania. He also resigned from his post as Secretary-General of the Ruling Tanganyika African National Union (TANU),

which he helped Mr Nyerere to found.

In 1970 Mr Kambona was accused in his absence of being the main organizer of a coup against the Tanzanian Government. Two years later he turned up in Lisbon and claimed that the Portuguese authorities had let him establish a guerrilla training camp in northern Mozambique.

After Mozambique's independence he found refuge in Kampala, where President Idi Amin allowed him to broadcast, and after Tanzanian troops toppled the Ugandan dictator in 1979 they found evidence in the presidential home that Kambona had been involved in 1975 plans to overthrow the Tanzanian Government.

□ If hijacking is showing signs of increasing the resort to ever more exact weapons, and the fact that authorities' vigilance in security measures has slackened.

There is also the element of fashion: terrorist actions follow specific trends. The hijackings and kidnappings of the early 1970s have now been replaced by sieges and assassinations, but a swing back may be beginning. Few experts however really feel any increase in hijacking will be dramatic.

Hijackings as an incident of international terrorism

	1971	1974	1978	1980
Explosives	131	242	421	350
Assassinations	17	17	164	1,169
Hijacks	91	31	25	51
Kidnappings	17	25	29	51

Story they did not see

By a Staff Reporter

Sergeant Julian Field, press officer with the Special Air Service Regiment, did not know what had hit him. Four weeks ago his force had held an exercise on how to handle a hijacking, at Wethersfield United States Air Force station.

Four Essex policemen pretended to be the world's press. On Saturday, 150 press representatives flooded into Stansted.

"They were no trouble," he remarked ruefully, on his play-acting colleagues as photographers, reporters and what seemed like half the world's television crews demanded pictures, telephones and access. They were cooped up, well out of sight of the hijacked plane, in two second World War huts, surrounded by police to stop them leaving. They were

in the middle of a virtual news blackout. No news, no view and no telephones.

At first it had all looked so easy. The veterans of Balcombe Street and the Iranian Embassy could hardly believe their luck.

Reporters were lured 100 yards away, out of sight of the plane to the aptly named "Delayed departure lounge" for a highly uninformative press conference. They discovered they were not allowed out. Confined to the Nissan hut, they found there was only one telephone.

With a long night and day ahead, the experienced hands got down to cards. Radio knobs were twiddled in search of police, negotiators, or the BBC World Service, and even the hardest tried for some sleep.

Begin sensus in troops to ensure Sinai withdrawal

From Christopher Walker, Kerem Shalom, Gaza, Feb 28

The penultimate stage of Israel's withdrawal from the remaining 12,000 square miles of occupied Sinai has begun with the mounting of one of the largest and most contentious security operations in the history of the state.

All roads to the area are now blocked by a formidable series of Army and police barricades. Today, Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, told an angry delegation of Sinai settlers that the new blocks will stay in position until the territory is handed back to Egypt as agreed at Camp David.

Militant Jews, opposed to the pull-back for ideological reasons, have quickly resorted to potent emotional tactics to counter the move. Deliberately stirring memories of the Holocaust, many have pinned yellow stars to their breasts and begun taunting Israeli soldiers with cries of "Nazis" and "Kapos".

Soldiers whom I spoke to were reluctant to discuss their difficult new role beyond stating in no uncertain terms that foreign journalists were among the many categories of people no longer permitted to set foot in Sinai. But the Jerusalem Post reported from the largest settlement of Yamit that some of the Israeli troops enforcing the new order were in tears. "Many were clearly apologetic and sorrowful," the newspaper added.

Inside the barricaded area, tension rose sharply as reports began to filter back from Jerusalem. The small Jewish (Knesset) Party will challenge the Government with a motion of no confidence, but commentators expect Mr Begin's slender majority to hold up.

At the weekly Cabinet session this morning, Mr Begin and Mr Sharon received full backing from coalition ministers for the blocking operation. The view of the majority of members was summed up afterwards by one minister who remarked that it was "high time" that such firm action was taken.

Inside Yamit and the surrounding 13 Sinai agricultural settlements, an ultimatum by the Stop The Withdrawal campaigners to remove the Army barricades by 8 am this morning came to nothing. Throughout the weekend a frenetic round of meetings — some very heated — was taking place in an effort to coordinate tactics against the government move, which appears to have been unexpected at a time. Reports spoke of a split.

Several thousand opponents of the Sinai withdrawal demonstrated noisily in Jerusalem this afternoon. During the demonstration, largely made up of young, Jewish, religious students, Rabbi Haim Druckman, the Deputy Minister for Religious Affairs, promised to resign from the Government if the military road blocks were not soon dismantled.

□ Mr Philip Habib, the special American envoy, arrived in Tel Aviv today for talks on the troubled ceasefire between Israel and Palestinians in Lebanon. After two days of meetings with Lebanese officials in Beirut, he is expected to stay in Israel for two or three days. — AP

Cooking oil pregnancy fear allayed

From Harry Debelius Madrid, Feb 28

Fears in Spain that the illness caused by toxic oil might be transmitted in pregnancy diminished here today with the publication of the results of a six-month survey of 656 cases.

The study, carried out by a committee of paediatricians and gynaecologists, showed that there was no significant evidence of harm to children born to patients, nor was there any indication that pregnancy aggravated the sickness.

The results of the survey were summarized by the independent Madrid newspaper *El Pais*. The complete report was delivered by the committee yesterday to the Ministry of Health and Consumer Affairs.

Of about 17,000 people affected since May by consuming illegally sold oil, 263 have died and more than 300 are still in hospital. Many others remain disabled and suffer from permanent damage to vital organs. No antidote has been found.

Concern about the toxic effect on the unborn children led a number of pregnant mothers to seek abortions abroad or secretly in Spain, where even therapeutic abortion is prohibited, the newspaper reported.

Verdict in Atlanta raises trial doubts

From Neil Southerland, Atlanta, Feb 28

Atlanta got the answer it wanted this weekend — a jury which sent convicted killer Wayne Williams to jail for two life sentences. But the verdict ended the city's anguish over a trail of killings which left 28 young blacks dead, it also created an important question.

Will a higher court uphold decisions based largely on evidence of crimes with which Williams was not charged? At the end of the trial, the FBI and local police said that they had sufficient evidence to convince them, if not a court, that Williams was responsible for all the deaths except those of two young girls.

Police have said that with Williams in jail all that remains is a clearing up operation and they will write off the other killings against Williams, who is 23 and a self-styled music promoter.

He maintained his innocence right to the end of the 10-week trial. After a surprisingly swift 12-hour decision by the jury he was brought into the court on Saturday evening surrounded by sheriff's deputies.

After the jury pronounced him guilty he was given a final chance to speak to the judge before receiving the mandatory life sentences. Unemotionally, he repeated what he had said throughout the trial: "I have maintained all along my innocence and I still say so today. I hope the person who committed these crimes can be brought to justice. I still say I didn't do this and that is from the bottom of my heart. I more than anyone, wanted to see this terror end."

It was a repeat of a protestation that the jury of eight blacks and four whites had rejected, accepting instead the state case based on evidence that showed strong links between Williams and the two men he was charged with killing.

The other important aspect of the prosecution case was the most controversial and is almost certain to be the basis of an appeal, assuming that Williams can raise the money to continue his fight. Under Georgia law the state was allowed to bring evidence linking Williams with 10 killings with which he was not charged — a law intended to show a "pattern" of behaviour which made him a likely killer.

A tearful Mrs Mary Welcome, the chief defence counsel, said that although Williams was charged with two crimes, she and her colleagues had to defend against 12.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Flaw found at nuclear station

Los Angeles.—A new flaw has been discovered at the Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant near San Luis Obispo, California (Ivor Davis writes).

The latest flaw, involving valves similar to the ones that failed in the Three Mile Island nuclear accident, was discovered by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company which has been trying to start up the power plant.

The company discovered that the valves, which should be able to withstand an earthquake, were potentially vulnerable to seismic disturbances.

French parties join battle

Paris.—France's four main political parties launched their campaigns for local elections, each aiming for symbolic victory in the first national test since the Socialists swept to power last year.

More than 7,000 candidates are standing for office in nearly 2,000 cantons, administrative subdivisions, whose representatives sit on the 95 departmental, or county, assemblies of metropolitan France. The two-stage elections will be on March 14 and 21.

Falling leaves of bureaucracy

Brussels.—The European Parliament is becoming bogged down by a paper mountain of its own making (the Press Association reports). Its monthly output of paperwork uses up to about 80 trees — more than 12 million pages of documents which would form a pile 14 times the height of Big Ben.

According to a 22-page report being considered by MEPs, the situation is becoming so bad that it threatens the future smooth running of the Parliament.

Gaddafi murder plot reported

Washington.—The CIA has evidence that Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, was the target of an army assassination attempt two months ago, apparently escaping with a bullet wound in the jaw. The Washington Post said.

The newspaper quoted an unnamed "senior government official" as the source of its report and said the CIA had sufficient evidence to confirm the incident.

Muslims renew peace effort

Bahrain.—Mediators from the Islamic Conference Organization will meet in Jiddah on Friday to consider a new strategy for ending the 17-month-old Iran-Iraq war, the official Saudi Press Agency said.

In Tehran, a member of Ayatollah Khomeini's police force has been assassinated, and, in a separate battle with police, two anti-government guerrillas have been killed.

TALKS ON HALEWOOD DISPUTE

By Donald Macintyre

Shop stewards will meet at Ford's Halewood plant, Merseyside, today to discuss the strike over the dismissal of a young shop worker which halted day-shift production of cars at the end of last week and cost £2.25m in lost production.

4,000 production workers were laid off because of the strike by 37 paint shop employees.

The management say the man has been suspended five times in the past two years. He was given a final warning in December when he was nearly dismissed for allegedly causing wilful damage by sanding words into electro-coated paint on a car.

The management revoked the December penalty and imposed a five-day suspension after an internal appeal. The man, whom the company is declining to name, was dismissed last month for being absent from his place of work. Transport and General Workers' Union officials have claimed he was missing for only a "couple of minutes".

Tories face poll threats

By Anthony Evans, Political Correspondent

A Social-Democrat-Liberal Alliance by-election victory now threatens the safe Conservative seat of Beaconsfield, in Buckinghamshire, after the death of Sir Ronald Bell in his office at the Commons on Saturday. He was 67.

Sir Ronald had earlier attended an anti-EEC meeting in London. His hostility to the EEC and immigration marked him as a hardline right-winger in the Conservative Party.

He was knighted in the New Year's honours in 1980 on the Prime Minister's recommendation after the restoration of political honours.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher said yesterday that she had been deeply saddened to hear of his death. "He possessed two supreme qualities, rare enough on their own, but in combination rarer still: a fierce loyalty to his party and a robust, even defiant, independence of spirit and conviction."

"The House of Commons has lost one of its most distinguished members, and his constituency an indefatigable servant."

Sir Ronald held Beaconsfield with a majority of 4,155 per cent over Labour at the last election, 10 per cent

£1½m RENT BLUNDER ADMITTED

From Our Coventry Correspondent

A blunder about £1,500,000 lost rent for a Coventry store has angered Conservative councillors on the city council.

Several said they were amazed about the "ridiculously low rent". Other members of the Conservative minority group said that for nearly 30 years the company concerned had been receiving more rent from two sub-lettings than it paid to the council for all its leased property.

Council officials admit to an oversight. They say they missed the opportunity to increase the store's rent at the 21-year stage of the original contract, in 1974. They were now trying to recoup the losses through legal action.

The blunder involves Hepworths, the multiple tailoring company, which is still paying the 1953 fixed rent of £8,500 a year for a top site in Coventry city centre.

The premises are on a 42-year lease but because of the council error, the rent was never raised to the new figure of £80,000 a year.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Submarine 'exposes' Nato gaps

Catania, Sicily. — Signor Martino Scovacovich, the Italian Under-Secretary of Defence, said he was convinced that the unidentified submarine spotted off the Gulf of Taranto near Italy's biggest naval base last week was a Soviet spy vessel.

Admiral William Crowe of the United States Navy and commander of Nato forces in southern Europe said that the vessel's appearance showed there were holes in the alliance's Mediterranean security system.

He also said that the submarine's intrusion was the first such episode involving Italy and that the "holes in our security provisions will have to be carefully evaluated".

Thorn calms stormy waters



Melbourne. — Australia's rather tenuous relationship with the EEC could well improve after the four-day visit of Mr Gaston Thorn, Community President (above).

His visit is seen as being largely a public relations exercise to smooth the troubled waters of the past 10 years during which Australia has been virtually excluded from agricultural trade with the EEC (Douglas Arton writes).

Lord Carrington camps in Kenya

Nairobi. — Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, began a five-day visit to Kenya by spending the weekend in a camp at Mbaraka game reserve near the Tanzania border after flying in from Salisbury.

Officials have been emphasizing that there is no problem in relations between Britain and Kenya, and that Lord Carrington's visit is mainly one of good will. He is due to meet President Moi after talks with Kenyan Ministers on Tuesday. He is also to see a new road project in the Embu-Meru area, for which Britain is providing £13.7m.

Deaths blamed on bad design

New York. — Two huge skyscrapers that collapsed and killed 113 people at the Kansas City Hyatt Regency Hotel last July could barely support their own weight, according to the findings of a Government investigation (Piers Akerman writes).

The original design of the walkways provided for a load no less than that required by city building codes. This was further compounded during construction, when the weight on the slender support rods was doubled.

Uganda violence condemned

Nairobi. — The opposition Democratic Party in Uganda has accused the Government of failing to halt the deterioration in security demonstrated by last week's rocket and mortar attack on guerrillas on barracks in Kampala (Charles Harrison writes).

Unofficial sources say that many innocent people have been killed in retaliation for the attack, and the Opposition, which wants Parliament recalled immediately, asks the Government to carry out proper investigations before allowing the Army to retaliate.

Walkout splits OAU meeting

Addis Ababa, Feb 28. — The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) ended one of the most divisive sessions in its 19-year history today with more than a third of its 51 members boycotting the closing meeting.

They were protesting at the admission of the Polisario guerrilla front.

A Moroccan-led attempt to scuttle the talks by denying the session its two-thirds quorum failed on a technicality this morning. Although Liberia and Upper Volta joined 17 countries which had already quit the talks.

Coup trial 73 face death

Manama. — A total of 73 people accused of planning a coup in Bahrain last December go on trial this week before the Supreme Court. The Public Prosecutor will demand the death penalty for those found guilty.

Boycott by right wrecks Central America summit

From Paul Elleman, San José, Costa Rica, Feb 28

A summit meeting of central American Presidents, scheduled to take place here yesterday was abruptly called off when it became apparent that right-wingers would not sit down with representatives of left-wing Nicaragua.

President Rodrigo Carazo of Costa Rica, the only functioning democracy in Central America, had invited five other leaders to San José, ostensibly to mark the start of construction of the "University of Peace", a United Nations sponsored institute for the study of non-violence.

Costa Rica has been active in trying to promote reconciliation in Central American countries plagued by internal strife, notably El Salvador, in Nicaragua, conservatives are becoming increasingly critical of alleged Marxist-Leninist among the Sandinistas who dominate the Government.

Political sources in San José said that President Carazo was hoping to use the gathering of presidents to maintain the momentum created by the announcement a week ago by President José López Portillo of Mexico of a peace plan for El Salvador.

The plan has been received coolly by the United States, which stands by President Reagan's plan for the Caribbean Basin announced last Wednesday.

When it became apparent that President Carazo hoped to encourage a dialogue at the meeting between President José Napoleón Duarte of El Salvador and General Roberto Somoza Córdoba of Honduras and Señor Daniel Ortega, the "coordinator" of Nicaragua's Revolutionary Junta, the two Presidents decided not to come.

El Salvador and the United States have accused Nicaragua of supplying arms to the guerrillas of the Frente Morazan National Liberation Front, which is fighting to overthrow Señor Duarte's Government.

Relations between Honduras and Nicaragua have deteriorated sharply, after allegations by the Nicaraguans that Honduras is serving as a base for right-wing Nicaraguan guerrillas loyal to the memory of the late dictator, General Anastasio Somoza, who was overthrown by the Sandinistas in 1979.

San Salvador: An assassination attempt on the flamboyant leader of one of El

Bishops get tough on martial law

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw, Feb 28

Poland's Roman Catholic Church and the country's martial law authorities seem to be heading for a new round of confrontation after a particularly tough episcopal statement read out from Polish churches today.

Although the statement was tempered by a call for reconciliation and calm, it was a comprehensive attack on martial law. It gave the clearest declaration yet of the terms on which the church will cooperate with the state in rebuilding social consensus.

The communiqué came after a two-day meeting last week of 60 Polish bishops, and is in line with the church's evolving strategy, leaving the harshest criticism of military rule to the episcopate.

But the episcopate's message gains weight because it is the first since the primate's visit to the Vatican about two weeks ago, and therefore gives the impression that there is full papal backing for the communiqué. This impression is reinforced by frequent references to the decisions of previous Vatican councils to support its arguments.

"Sheer physical force, even the very strongest, cannot honestly and in a lasting way resolve the problems of the life of the state", the communiqué said. Instead, there should be social agreement which "should include guarantees for the justified needs and aspirations of society, for the participation of citizens in public life and the exercising of social control".

The part of the communiqué most likely to bring a swift response from the Government is the complaint about the "atheisation of children". Crèches have been taken down in schools and factories and Marxist Leninist studies have been removed from curricula.

The communiqué says that this is "creating conflicts of conscience, not only among students, but also among teachers". The Government is expected, according to one church adviser here, to give some ground on this issue.

The core of church strategy over the coming weeks was explained in an interview with Janusz Zablocki, head of the Catholic parliament. The first object is to give Solidarity members an ideological say in the shaping of future trade unions.

Nkomo men to stay in power

From Stephen Taylor, Salisbury, Feb 28

Mr Joshua Nkomo's Patriotic Front party decided to stay in the Zimbabwe Government during the seven-day talks here last night, thus averting a complete and potentially dangerous split with the ruling Zanu (PF) Party.

A statement issued by the central committee after the meeting said that it had decided to "maintain its status quo to avoid possible disintegration of the country".

The meeting had been called to respond to the dismissal of Mr Nkomo and three of his colleagues from the Cabinet 10 days ago over arms caches found on party property. The main issue was whether the Front's three other government members — one minister and two deputies — would remain or resign. The three would stay.

The statement said, mainly to allow the cooling of emotions "which are likely to lead to an explosive situation".

The meeting was moved to a church hall here after municipal authorities prevented it being held in Gwelo.

At an impromptu press conference this morning, Mr Nkomo characterized the Patriotic Front's new relationship with Zanu (PF) as "just a working arrangement. We are in opposition." Asked whether this was not a victory for Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, he replied: "It is a victory for Zimbabwe. Humiliating my party is one thing but killing Zimbabwe is another."

Mr Nkomo said the main reason for keeping members in the Cabinet was to decrease the likelihood of victimization.

"We have a lot of young people in the army and the police," he said, referring to his former guerrilla forces who have been integrated with Mugabe men in the army. "Remove all PF people from the Government and you leave them in a precarious position."

As a result of scrapping the coalition the Front would be more free to oppose the Government in parliamentary debate. However, he said he did not expect to meet other opposition party leaders such as Mr Ian Smith or Bishop Abel Muzorewa.

Mr Nkomo scoffed at suggestions that he might be jailed after investigations into the arms caches were completed. "Robert knows what that would lead to," he said.

Moscow's recent angry tirades against the Italian Communist Party, the most serious polemic against a fraternal party since the break with China, come at a time when Soviet relations with West European Communist parties are at their lowest yet.

Many parties have made no secret of their differences with the Russians and some, such as the Italians and Spanish, are even seeking electoral advantage by denouncing Soviet actions. In Poland, rejecting the leading role of the Soviet party and calling into question even such sacred tenets as the historical significance of the Soviet experience and the contribution of Lenin to Marxism.

Other parties, such as the French, although turning their backs on earlier flirtations with eurocommunism, are proving less than wholly reliable allies, have ventilated in public debate issues the Russians prefer not to discuss, and have placed Moscow in an awkward spot by joining a government that has strongly denounced Soviet actions and policies.

Throughout Western Europe Communist parties have been losing votes in recent elections and Communist influence in trade union and workers' movements is being challenged by social democrats on the right and Trotskyists and others of the Soviet left.

The Soviet response has been according to the party concerned and Moscow's

relations with the government in power. But in general the Russians have sought to play down differences, to turn the other cheek or to issue a sharp rebuff and then push for reconciliation rather like a father trying to control a troublesome child.

But in the past year several things have led the Russians to pay less attention to Western Communist parties and to be less tolerant of their criticisms.

The first, of course, is Poland, the immediate pretext for the break with the Italians and a point of difference with even such small parties as the British. The Russians are in no mood to listen to any criticism: they are getting enough of that from America and other Nato countries. What they expect from Western parties is total and unwavering support. Anything else now smacks of betrayal, or as the Russians told the Italians, it becomes increasingly important for the Russians to maintain and, if possible, expand a dialogue with Western Europe in an attempt both to influence the Americans by proxy and to exploit differences between the United States and its Nato allies.

This has led the Russians to play down a long-standing feature of Communist ideology, hostility to social democrats — traditional rivals in pursuit of the left-wing vote — and to attempt instead a loose, tactical alliance on the

basis of opposition to the Reagan line and to nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

In the attempt also to win the hearts and minds of the European public the Russians do not want to campaign solely through Western Communist parties, who lack credibility with their political opponents and are dismissed as Soviet mouthpieces by the bulk of the population. For this reason the Russians have been content to downgrade their links with Western parties. The stand-off has been mutually convenient.

This new policy, spelled out by Mr Boris Fomomarov, a senior ideologist, soon after Mr Foot's visit here last year, was immediately visible in Finland, a country that acts as a weather-vane of Soviet intentions. The Communist Party there has long been split into a majority liberal faction taking a virtual eurocommunist line, and a minority of Stalinists who have always enjoyed strong Soviet backing.

The Russians were known to be unhappy at the prospect of Mr Menno Koivisto, a social democrat, being elected to replace President Urho Kekkonen. In contrast to the majority of the party, the Stalinists dutifully attacked Mr Koivisto, making it clear they would even back a Centre Party candidate. But suddenly last autumn they did a volte-face and said they were ready to back Mr Koivisto.

The change could be because the Russians saw he would probably be elected in any case; but it also fitted in well with Moscow's new policy of cultivating good relations with prominent social democrats.

Finland is perhaps a

special case. In general elsewhere the Russians prefer a loyal, disciplined, ideologically reliable party even if it is small, such as the Greek and Portuguese, to one that dilutes its tenets to broaden its electoral base, such as the Italian and Spanish parties.

The quarrel with the Italians dates back to the invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968, and has simmered since, although regular visits and delegations continued to take place. But the tough letter on Poland the Russians sent the party in November, 1980, leaked in Rome — brought things to a head.

At the Soviet party congress in February last year the Italians were not allowed to address the main meeting, and Pravda held up publication of their delegate's speech for several days. Last November the Italians infuriated Moscow by laying equal blame for world tension on the Russians and the Americans, and a month later Signor Enrico Berlinguer, the party secretary, trampled on the Russians' sensitivities in a move calculated to enrage them, saying their example was now irrelevant to the rest of the world.

Chances of reconciliation now look remote. But things may change if there are new elections in Italy and the party loses votes. The Russians hope that pro-Soviet members will surface to challenge the Berlinguer line.

Similarly with an equally outspoken Spanish party. The Russians have encouraged disaffected pro-Moscow Communists in Barcelona to rally the opposition of young party members to Señor

Communism in Europe

Betrayal shakes unity of the Kremlin line

From Michael Binyon, Moscow, Feb 28

basis of opposition to the Reagan line and to nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

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Santiago Carrillo, the party secretary.

The Italians and Spaniards form the basis of the Eurocommunist movement, something the Russians have labelled as a "weapon of reaction", propaganda, and dismissed last year as a philosophy "in a phase of decline".

But the threat Eurocommunism posed to Eastern Europe and to Soviet ideological hegemony appears to be fading. The third pillar of this once flourishing phenomenon, the French Party, made a much vaunted return to the Moscow fold, with M Georges Marchais, its leader, defending Soviet actions in Afghanistan and Poland and managing to beat off any challenge at the recent party congress.

Nevertheless, the French party has lost many votes, and its participation in the Mitterrand Government has made it hard for the Russians to know how to handle a government clearly less sympathetic in Moscow's eyes than that of President Giscard.

Parties neither influential nor loyal — such as the British — have been virtually ignored. Instead, the Soviet Union has placed its hopes on the left wing of the Labour Party to oppose Mrs Thatcher's policies.

The Western parties are still impeded by the fact of their existence and their championing of a philosophy the Russians still maintain will one day vanquish the world. But in serving Soviet political and strategic interests they now play a lesser role. Their function is to support and applaud Moscow — a function only fully endorsed by Señor Alvaro Cunhal, the Portuguese leader.

Greek Cypriots hail Papandreou

From Mario Modiano, Nicosia, Feb 28

Mr Andreas Papandreou, the Prime Minister of Greece, who is visiting Cyprus this weekend, accused Turkey of coverting "at least half of the Aegean and western Thrace" in his absence, he said, of a strong response to the "violent and barbarous" conquest of northern Cyprus in 1974 had whetted Turkey's expansionist appetite.

Mr Papandreou said that the persecution of the Greek community in Istanbul had caused it to shrink from more than 100,000 to only five or six thousand. Speaking at the Archbishop's palace during a ceremony in which he was awarded the gold medal of St Barnabas, the highest church distinction here, the Greek Prime Minister said that his Government was determined to halt that process.

Mr Papandreou is the first Greek Prime Minister to set foot on this island, and his presence has visibly bolstered the morale of the Greek Cypriots, who turned out in force on Saturday to welcome him when he arrived from Athens.

Greek Cypriots of all ages, walks of life and political affiliations came to see him at Larnaca airport, where he was met by President Kyriakou.

Today, as he was driven up the narrow road to the snowcapped Mount Troodos, to lay a laurel wreath in the vaulted crypt where Archbishop Makarios is buried, branches of myrtle had been strewn along the route, and clusters of villagers and schoolchildren waved flags and portraits of Mr Papandreou. Banners overhead read: "Your coming heartens us in our common struggle".

One Greek Cypriot farmer from Morphou, in the north-west, who was dispossessed by the Turkish invasion, was what he expected from the Greek Prime Minister. He replied without hesitation:

"We used to pray to God. Now we pray to Andreas".

The genuine warmth of the welcome contrasted sharply with the unprecedented range of security measures taken to protect the Prime Minister's life. Dozens of bodyguards surrounded him at all times, and an ambulance was conspicuous among the police and security vehicles in his motorcade.

The intensity of the hopes that Mr Papandreou had awakened was reflected by Archbishop Chrysostomos, the fiery Primate of Cyprus, during the decoration ceremony last night in the ornate and overcrowded hall of his palace. The Archbishop de-



Peace mission: President Papandreou of Greece speaking at the Archbishop's palace in Nicosia. On his right is the Primate of Cyprus, Archbishop Chrysostomos.

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clared the indifference of previous Governments of "Mother Greece", and praised Mr Papandreou for speaking with the voice of a "true Greek".

Archbishop Chrysostomos condemned the current intercommunal talks on Cyprus as a confidence trick, and urged the Greek Prime Minister to launch a struggle "not just over a few percentage points of territory snatched from us, but for freedom and justice for the whole of Cyprus".

But Mr Papandreou chose not to take up the challenge. He had already told the vast welcoming crowd in Nicosia, the almost as though he were thinking aloud: "One must

not say more than one can do".

In his arrival speech, he explained that although he had no high hopes about the intercommunal dialogue, particularly on account of the "coercive presence of the Turkish occupation army", it had to continue to demonstrate that the Greek side was sparing no efforts to find a solution.

The Greek Prime Minister said there was much confusion, especially in the West, over the nature of the Cyprus problem. This was not a quarrel, he said, between the two communities. It was an invasion and occupation by Turkey of 36.3 per cent of the territory of an independent state.

Russians told to quit Portugal

Lisbon, Feb 28. — Portugal has asked the Soviet Union, Poland and East Germany to cut their embassies by 30 per cent, as a result of the imposition of martial law in Poland. Senhor Francisco Pinto Balsemão, the Prime Minister, announced yesterday.

The move is an example of how this small country is often willing to take a far tougher stand on East-West relations than its European allies.

Diplomatic sources said Portugal wanted six of the remaining 19 Soviet diplomats to be withdrawn, as well as three of the 10 Polish diplomats and three of the nine East Germans.

The proposal stops short of an expulsion and therefore must be negotiated with the three Governments, but it is the most serious move made by Portugal against the Soviet Bloc, since it established diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and its allies after the 1974 revolution.

Portugal took the lead in imposing economic sanctions against the Soviet Union over the Polish crisis last month, when it declared two Soviet diplomats unwelcome, bringing to six the number expelled by the ruling Democratic Alliance.

One of the alliance's first actions was to announce a freeze in relations with Moscow after the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

One reason for Portugal's stand on the Polish crisis is Lisbon's special relationship with Washington. It was the first ally of the United States to impose economic sanctions against Iran in 1980.

Portuguese officials say the Soviet Union stands to lose most from a worsening of relations because the Kremlin has the benefit of a Communist Party here which is very pro-Moscow. — Reuter.

black to white are divinely ordained, and that it would be "tyranny" to compel people of different colour to live together. He has also been chairman of the Broederbond, the influential and supposedly secret society.

The differences between Dr Treurnicht and his colleagues in the NP from whom he is now parting company should not be exaggerated. Broadly, the reformers draw a distinction between "grand apartheid" and "petty apartheid".

In practice, this means continuing with the policy of developing the various tribal homelands, or Bantustans. At the same time, the reformists would slowly dismantle racial discrimination in the use of urban facilities, press ahead with trade union reform and, perhaps, even modify the present rigid ban on racially mixed marriage and residential areas. The smaller coloured (mixed race) and Indian communities would be accommodated in the white political structure.

Crisis of apartheid

Mission of a super-Afrikaner

From Michael Hornby, Johannesburg, Feb 28

Dr Andries Treurnicht, who at 62 seems set for a new career as leader of South Africa's first parliamentary opposition of any consequence to the right of the ruling National Party (NP), has come to be seen as the epitome of a verkrampte, that onomatopoeic Afrikaans term used to describe the diehard defender of racial separation.

To Dr Treurnicht and his supporters even the mildest reforms of the apartheid system, such as mixed sport or the opening of hotels, restaurants and parks to all races, are the "thin end of the wedge", to quote his own words.

They are motivated not simply by a desire to maintain white rule, a goal fully shared by Mr Pieter Botha, the Prime Minister, and his supposedly vertige (liberal or enlightened) lieutenants, but by a quasi-religious sense of mission to preserve the pristine purity of the concept of separate development.

Long pilloried in the liberal English-language press as an unbendingly negative stance on the racial question, Dr Treurnicht's credentials as a



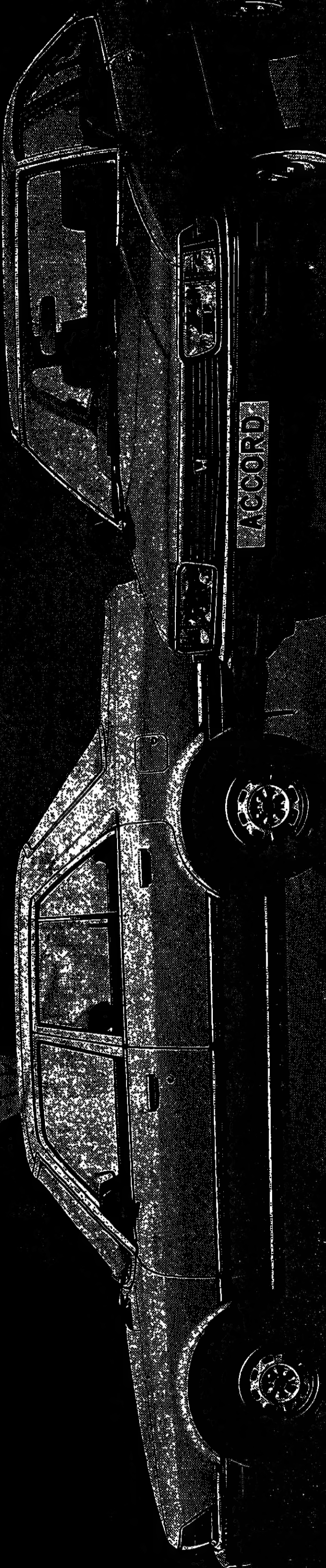
Dr Treurnicht: Diehard defender of racialism.

super-Afrikaner are impeccable, and his views all the more chilling for being expressed with the quiet authority of faith rather than in the ranting tones of a demagogue.

Dr Treurnicht began his career as a pastor in the ultra-conservative Dutch Reformed Church, where mainstream opinion still holds that racial differences

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Why Nyerere's opponents turn to hijacking

Whatever Julius Nyerere's achievement as a forceful exponent of genuine Third World grievances, the international stage, his right to speak up for democracy is certainly negligible. That is not because he has imposed a one-party system on Tanzania. There are many excellent arguments in favour of the one-party state in Africa, where often there is no national consensus and multi-partyism invariably descends into tribal rivalry.

Only seven of the Organization of African Unity's 50 member countries practise some form of pluralism. But although some African one-party states are bloodthirsty tyrannies, in others there is lively public debate in parliament and a combative press.

In Tanzania there is no press to speak of. The editorials of the only national newspaper, *The Daily News*, are sometimes dictated from State House. The majority of parliament is elected indirectly by state bodies.

Candidates for the elected seats are vetted by the ruling party. The country's key

trial in 1977, for "economic" as well as political offences, though the number has since fallen considerably. Kambona still has relations and supporters in Tanzanian prisons, but they do not constitute an alternative government to Nyerere.

There is, indeed, no certainty that Nyerere's removal from the power he has held since independence in 1961 would do Tanzania much good, but nor would it probably do much harm. As master of rhetoric and champion of the causes of the poor world he is second to none. His ideas have inspired many people across the African continent but their implementation at home has been lamentable. Some advances in health and education have been made (though no more so in Tanzania than in many other parts of Africa) and Nyerere's egalitarianism has been consistent, but at a price of reducing Tanzania's productivity and prosperity as a whole. As a national leader, he can be considered only as a failure — a view shared by almost all serious students of African politics.

His puritanical socialism, harking back to an indigenous African ideal of pre-colonial communalism untainted by the ideologies of the capitalist West or of the Soviet and Chinese East, still seems his proudest achievement among those who seek non-alignment for the Third World.

His emphasis on rural self-reliance and his refusal to imitate those many African leaders seduced by randiose and expensive industrial prestige projects that brought little comfort to the average peasant in the remote villages has been his most commendable contribution to Third World economic debate.

But his articulacy in expressing the grumbles of the undeveloped world has been much more impressive than his record inside Tanzania, which is one of Africa's worst economic fiascos.

For the past five years or so the catchphrase of *ujamaa* (familyhood), designed to inculcate Tanzania's rural majority with communal idealism, has been stifled by nationwide disgruntled cries of *magendo* (smuggling and corruption) which has become a national necessity for survival in the face of shortages of essential goods and the near-paralyzing of Tanzania's overblown bureaucratic machinery.

Nyerere's points, in his desire to the social advances that he has given his 19 million people, well over half of whom live in the villages into which rural people, formerly living in scattered homesteads, have been placed since 1971, are running water, primary schools, rudimentary medical clinics. But the peasants have overwhelmingly rejected the communal aspects of *ujamaa*, preferring to cultivate their land and rear their animals on an individual basis, as before.

Whatever system of agriculture is adopted, however, has been rendered unproductive by the nationalization of most of the leading and distribution sectors of the economy.

The government has laid the blame on drought, flood, the £300m campaign to topple Idi Amin, the soaring price of oil and essential western imports. To combat these disadvantages, Nyerere and his small coterie of close advisers have relied on a more intensive programme of nationalization and a more rigid application of the principles that have already failed to drag Tanzania out of its quagmire.

Xan Smiley

The Budget next week will probably have little or nothing to say about the most antiquated, anomalous, and unpopular of all taxes — local authority rates. Sooner or later this sin of omission will have to be rectified. The Government has published a Green Paper, *Alternatives to Domestic Rates* (Cmd. 8449, December 1981), and has invited reactions to it by the end of March. Here is my reaction.

When Mrs Thatcher was Shadow Environment Secretary in 1974 she saw that the abolition of domestic rates was politically popular. It was a mistake. It has become a commitment in the Conservative manifesto for the October 1974 election. But the 1979 election manifesto said, "Cutting income tax will take priority for the time being over abolition of the domestic rating system".

It could even be said that the two aims run counter to each other. The Layfield Committee on local government finance reported in May 1976 (Cmd. 6453) that the best way to stop rates rising was to supplement them with a local income tax. If an increase in income tax, whether central or local, is the chosen method of replacing the rates, then rates cannot be abolished without reversing the existing policy of lowering income tax.

Rates have become increasingly unpopular, however, as a result of the central Government's desire to cut local authority expenditure while reducing the proportion of it financed by the Rate Support and other Exchequer grants. Local authority expenditure will have fallen by about 4 per cent a year in real terms between 1975-76 and 1981-82, with the volume of capital spending cut by 60 per cent over these six years.

The postscript to a northern saga is likely to run into another chapter as soon as the winter storms abate in the Arctic seas. Planning is well advanced for further dives to the wreckage of the wartime Russian convoys, which are being salvaged for their metal content.

The remains of 81 ships rest on the ocean bed along the 1,000-mile route of the Russian convoys, from their departure points in Iceland or north-western Scotland, up the long Norwegian coast and around North Cape. They and 225 members of their crews, with 2,055 Royal Navy men from the escort ships, were the price paid to redeem Churchill's promise to Stalin that Russia would be kept supplied "by all means".

Many of the ships were sunk in no more than 200ft of water, on the shelf between Bear Island and Novaya Zemlya, the "narrows" separating the southern edge of the pack ice from North Cape, which they were obliged to run to reach Murmansk.

About 300,000 tons of cargo, including valuable non-ferrous metal, ended up on the bed of the Barents Sea, where what the Admiralty described as "some of the worst maritime weather conditions in the world" ensured that they stayed, undisturbed, for the next 40 years.

Then Keith Jessop, a former deep-sea diver, followed up a hunch that the knowledge gained from the fight to force the North Sea to yield its oil wealth could be applied in the much colder and unpredictable waters of the sub-Arctic.

Jessop, a close and canny

In spite of this, in the three years between 1978 and 1981 domestic rates increased by 91 per cent, while the retail price index rose by 50 per cent. In real terms, therefore, rates went up by 28 per cent. Since they are part of the RPI, they have thus made inflation worse. Were they to be abolished, the RPI could be cut at a stroke by 3 per cent — as the Green Paper puts out. As it is, domestic rates are expected to go up by another 20 per cent in 1982, or 8 per cent in real terms.

Although the abolition of rates could be an election-winning issue, the Green Paper cast doubt on all of the proposed alternatives. Government spokesmen have committed themselves to doing something about domestic rates within the lifetime of this Parliament, but this now seems more likely to be a reform of the rating system by substituting capital values for the existing rent-related ratable values, than its replacement by something else.

Rates have been widely condemned because they do not rise in line with the national income (they are not buoyant), they are not linked with ability to pay, they bear no relation to local authorities' spending needs, and their incidence is capricious as between different types of household and areas of the country.

Non-domestic rates have also aroused widespread objection because they do not rise in line with the national income (they are not buoyant), they are not linked with ability to pay, they bear no relation to local authorities' spending needs, and their incidence is capricious as between different types of household and areas of the country.

The UK is way out of line with all industrial countries except the USA. In 1980, property taxes — mostly rates — were 12 per cent of all tax and social security revenue in the UK, compared with 10 per cent in the USA, and an OECD average of 5.4 per cent.

The main alternatives — only to domestic rates — suggested by the Green Paper include a local sales tax, a

by Christopher Johnson

THE BURDEN OF RATES IN THE UK

	Domestic			Non-Domestic ^①			Total Rates
	£m	% Increase	% of Income ^②	£m	% Increase	% of Profits	£m
1978	2,400	10.1	2.1	3,500	10.2	22.1	5,900
1979	2,800	16.6	2.1	4,000	15.8	31.2	6,800
1980	3,600	27.8	2.2	4,000	25.2	51.5	7,600
1981	4,600	27.8	2.2	4,000	19.7	50.0	8,600
1982 ^③	5,500	20.0	2.9	7,100	18.0	50.0	12,600

① About two-thirds of the non-domestic rates shown are paid by non-North Sea commercial and industrial companies, and it is these which are given as a percentage of gross trading profits.

② Personal disposable income after tax.

③ Estimated or forecast.

Sources: OECD Revenue Statistics, Department of the Environment, Retail Price Index, CBI.

per cent. This average has fallen by 3.4 percentage points since 1955, while the UK figure has fallen by only 0.9 per cent.

Rates were static or declining at around 2.2 per cent of personal disposable income during the 1970s. Suddenly, in 1981 and 1982, rates are rising faster just as personal disposable income is slowing down and, in fact, falling in real terms. Domestic rates are thus expected to rise to 2.9 per cent of income in 1982, or 3.5 per cent if water rates are included.

If it is agreed that rates — both domestic and non-domestic — are a bad tax, what is to be put in their place? Domestic rates are expected to yield £5,500m in 1982, non-domestic £7,000m. The £12,500m to be found from elsewhere is more than the whole public sector borrowing requirement, and about 12½ per cent of expected tax revenue.

The main alternatives — only to domestic rates — suggested by the Green Paper include a local sales tax, a

and their demand for local authority services.

The central government would have to agree each year with the local authorities on the income tax rate, and on the distribution of the revenues according to need — thus dropping the impossibly complex existing grant formula which attempts to judge resources and needs at the same time.

The central government would have to find £12,500m lost to the public sector by the abolition of rates in order to replace the shortfall in revenue to finance its own expenditure caused by the replacement of rates with part of the proceeds of income tax. Clearly the alternative forms of taxation differ according to whether domestic or non-domestic ratepayers are paying.

The simplest way of replacing the £5,500m domestic rate income estimated for 1982 would be to add 5p to income tax, retaining part of the yield for central government purposes.

Another possibility would be to increase income tax by 3p in the pound to 33p, and at the same time abolish mortgage interest relief, which now costs something over £2,000m. This would in some ways be a neater solution, since it would mean abolishing a subsidy on housing at the same time as a tax on housing — which is one way of looking at domestic rates.

The abolition of non-domestic rates may take longer. It may involve some change in corporation tax, on which another Green Paper (Cmd. 8456, January 1982) has recently been published, giving little support to any of the proposed reforms. But it would not be necessary to raise the full £7,000m estimated for 1982.

First, about 20 per cent of

non-domestic rates, say £1,500m, is paid by nationalized industries, Crown property, hospitals, universities and other bodies financed by the central government. They are therefore "payable" within the public sector, and their abolition would reduce the need for government finance.

Second, business rates are an expense against corporation tax and other company taxes. So taking the average effective corporation tax rate at 25 per cent, about £1,500m of the remaining £5,500m of non-domestic rates paid by the private sector would be paid in corporation tax if there were no rates.

The remaining £4,000m would have to be found by some combination of increased local authority charges — say about £1,000m — and reducing official subsidies, such as regional development grants, raising corporation tax rates, and reducing the capital allowances on industrial investment. Or the government could give part of the £4,000m back to industry as tax relief.

Rates as a tax on property should be abolished. The alternatives are broadly, to tax expenditure, social security or income. Expenditure taxes are inflationary and VAT is high enough at 15 per cent. National insurance contributions — and the surcharge on employers — have been rising rapidly, and used to act as a tax on labour, which is wrong when unemployment is so high. Some additional tax on both personal and corporate incomes is thus required, and may be a price worth paying for the abolition of rates.

The author is Group Economic Adviser, Lloyds Bank.

then we should have no alternative but to suspend these convoys until the longer nights."

So it proved. The fate of the seventeenth convoy, which lost 23 of its 34 ships from bombing attacks and U-boats, was the subject of a famous libel case and of a television play last year.

On a high summer day in 1942 the merchant ship received a "convoy is to scatter" order from the Admiralty, as the Tirpitz was thought to be just over the horizon. It was not, and the appointment of blame for the order has been debated ever since.

A few hours later the merchant flagship, the ss River Afton, was hit by a torpedo. The convoy commander said in his report: "A few minutes later ship was hit again in almost same place. The ship was practically blown off. I went on bridge and dumped my bag of books, also the Master's. Helped drag up badly wounded 2nd engineer who we put on a stretcher on a small raft."

The master, Captain Harold Charlton, who today lives in retirement in Gateshead, was floating in a dinghy when the U-boat surfaced and closed up. The report says: "The Captain spoke good English; questioned the men about the ship and cargo; said he was sorry he had to do this and that he could not take anyone on board; gave the men a large sausage and water, telling them to steer 200 miles to Nova Zembla (without any paddles this would have been a difficult job). He then disappeared on the surface."

Not the least of the ironies in the current saga of the Russian seas is that the Russian treasury will gain greatly in hard currency as a result of the Edinburgh salvage. The men who braved the Murmansk run received £14 a month plus a £10 war bonus.

John Crossland

After the gold, a crock of copper

Yorkshireman, confesses himself obsessed by wrecks. Even before he went in search of the Edinburgh's gold he had taken out a contract, through the London Salvage Association and the War Risks Insurance Office, which discharges the last of the Government's responsibilities for the wrecks of the Murmansk run, the Waziristan and the Chalmers.

The Waziristan was known to have been carrying 1,000 tons of copper and as it lay well within the practicable depth for preservation of non-ferrous metal (about 400ft), Jessop decided to treat it as a pilot scheme.

Because he will carry the entire financial risk, and because much depends on fluctuations in the non-ferrous metal market, success in the operation which Jessop is about to launch depends on salvaging a number of wrecks in one diving season, which can be very short.

The near 24 hour daylight and relatively calm seas which in the summer months were the bane of the men on the convoys, turning them into helpless targets for U-boats, will have to be used quickly and effectively. That means "working" a bulk to perhaps 50 or 60 per cent of its cargo

and then moving on to the next on the schedule.

The eventual break in the ice barrier of the years has come as a jolt to the families of some of the men who were lost. For Mrs Peggy Wilson, whose husband, Captain Reynold Tate, was master of the Waziristan — the first ship to be lost — on the Murmansk run, the first news of the proposed salvage came in the form of an invitation to a sherry party at the offices of Common Brothers, the Newcastle upon Tyne shipping company which owned the vessel.

Captain Tate, a gregarious Gentleman, had sailed his ship on the Murmansk run for the Waziristan for January 1942 as "believed lost by enemy action, cause unknown."

Jessop's search for the Waziristan and its copper led him to the archives of the German Kriegsmarine and the log of U-134, commanded by Kapitänleutnant Rudolf Schendel. At 0600 hours on January 2 Schendel reported sighting a lone steamer, "with its high straight funnel and two slim topmasts looking like a typical Englishman". The U-boat stalked it for 45 minutes and twice fired its torpedoes, without effect. His last shot was with three torpedoes. "After 25 seconds there was a hit amidships, a short jet of flame, a mast, high water column, then the steamer buckled, slightly amidships and began to sink."

For the Royal Navy, the Russian convoys were launched in controversy and for some survivors have left a legacy of bitterness.

At the very outset, the Admiralty expressed doubts about pushing convoys through such an exposed route. A memo in the Cabinet Secretariat papers held at the Public Record Office says: "If the enemy succeeded in inflicting losses at a rate which cannot be supported

project, and fearing for their subscriptions all ready paid. Bell the publisher set about the business in 1970, but since then nine first costly volumes, nothing more has been newly imprinted since 1976.

There lack the two concluding volumes, Companion and Index, without which the whole might be a ridiculous and wasteful work so full of nothing but regrettably stories I should be ashamed to read in.

Mr Robt. Latham, fellow at Magdalen College, Cambridge, does assure me he is, since the death of William Morris, a professor in the University of California, accountable for the whole, and gives it all his care. The last words are just written, and the work complete shall be seen at latest by March 23 next year, 350 years since S. Pepsy died.

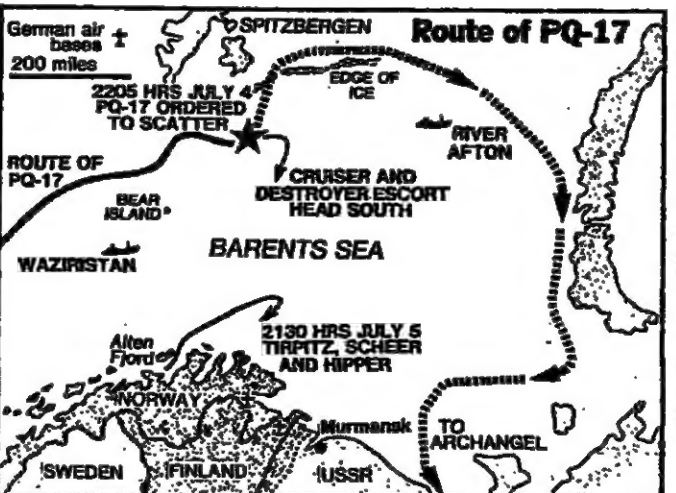
My mind is mightily pleased by this and so, much content, to bed.

We have inflation; they have more efficient shopping. Goshomere, the Soviet price-fixing commission, announces in the Moscow Gazette that prices for some consumer goods are to be rounded upwards. "Customers will appreciate it," it says, "that this rounding-up of prices will make shopping quicker and easier."

Helping hand

A new scholarship in honour of the dissident Soviet physicist Andrei Sakharov has been created to help emigrants from communist states to study in Britain.

There are those still bogging about the perfection of the



Mrs Thatcher put up for the Carlton

The Prime Minister will unveil a life-size portrait of herself at a reception to mark the 150th anniversary of the Carlton Club next week.

The portrait, painted in oils by Leonard Boden, has been given to the club by a member who remains anonymous.

Boden, best known for his portraits of the Royal Family (the Queen Mother, the Prince of Wales, nine of the Queen and five of Prince Philip) has never painted a politician before. He says Mrs Thatcher could not have been more cooperative. "She was absolutely charming and always looked immaculate."

After several sittings at No 10, the Prime Minister used to drop into Boden's Kensington studio on Sunday afternoons on the way back from Chequers. The light is better, Boden explains, and his daughter, Daphne, a harpist, could entertain her.

The reception at the club will be attended by senior members of the Cabinet and the Prime Minister, as well as other London clubs. It is hoped that Lord Home, Harold Macmillan and even Edward Heath may be there.

Hard to swallow

a woman of 43, has had at least 17 operations to remove safety pins, needles, hair grips, more than a dozen dessert spoons, and teaspoons, metal and plastic.

In one operation at Charing Cross Hospital, surgeons retrieved five spoons marked "Guy's Hospital", and once, when a doctor got too close, the patient swallowed the bell end of his stethoscope. She still has at least five spoons inside her, but doctors are letting her keep them.

A keen challenger, a cook in his mid-twenties, started by swallowing pins but now eats knives. He liked hospital so much that when told, after passing a kitchen knife naturally, that he too would be discharged, he threatened to swallow the hospital bit by bit, and had a bolt from his bed as hors d'oeuvre.

Pensioner linked

Home rule for Chelsea approaches the place is to have its own civil service. Already the Chelsea Civil Service is referred to in official correspondence from the Ministry of Defence.

It is one of the small successes of Mrs Thatcher's determination to reduce the numbers in the Home Civil Service.

The Chelsea has seized upon the fact that the Royal Hospital Chelsea is a crown body administered by a board of commissioners under letters patent. Staff are at present regarded as on the MoD civilian strength, but from April 1 the hospital will be funded by a block grant and the commissioners will be asked to appoint their own staff. These will be civil servants, but not members of the Home

THE TIMES DIARY



While the Wine Development Board dukes the issue of whether there should be a standard measure for wine served by the glass, lay opinion in a straw poll organized by the board has come down nine to one in favour.

Sir Guy Fison, the chairman, is keen to avoid the impression that the board is campaigning for legislation, but says it is high

Civil Service, because the hospital is not part of the MoD.

Like all bureaucracies, the Chelsea Civil Service promises rapid growth. A study into living off the National Army Museum, among others, is already subject to inter-departmental discussions. The museum is at the Royal Hospital Chelsea, so its staff are likely to be the next recruits.

Dr K's new date

Happily, as PHS predicted, Henry Kissinger's recovery from open heart surgery has proceeded speedily. His visit to Britain to assist in the celebrations of the Foreign Office's bicentenary and to publicize his new volume of memoirs, has been rescheduled for May.

David Watt, director of the Royal Institute for International Affairs, tells me that Kissinger's Chatham House lecture on British and American attitudes to post-war foreign policy, originally planned for March 11, will now be given on May 10.

The waiting room for the SDP's parliamentary selection panel offers as reading material one holiday magazine, one Cosmopolitan, and two copies of House and Garden. The last named, of course, incorporates the title Wine and Food.

currently translating 250,000 pages a year in seven languages and printing more than 100 million pages. The 434 members of the European Parliament receive each document on average five or six times, at their various homes and offices. At this rate the Parliament will have laid waste a forest of 4,800 trees by the next election.

The report from which these facts are drawn is itself 22 pages long.

Correction slip

Sir Cecil Clothier, the Ombudsman, spends his days sorting out administrative mistakes, so he will appreciate the irony that the advance text of his speech to the Royal Institute of Public Administration last week contained 20 errors and omissions.

The originator in Sir Cecil's own office and he discovered them only after the text had gone to the Institute and been circulated. He was able to get two pages of corrigenda distributed before the speech was made.

Last words

Up pretty bemused and to my office to set down my Journal. Here I do hear as a great secret that soon shall be delivered two books which many have a great desire to have. These five years past people have had strange apprehensions that the business of the diaries of Mr S. Pepsy might never be ended. That would be a scandalous thing and reproach of the times we live under.

There are those still bogging about the perfection of the

The Sakharov Scholarship is a creation of the Ross McWhirter Foundation, set up in memory of the co-editor of *The Guinness Book of Records*, who was murdered by the IRA.

Norris McWhirter, one of the trustees, says the foundation often receives letters from students and academic emigrants from communist countries seeking financial support.

Entre nous...

PHS salutes the temerity of Andrew Knight, editor of *The Economist*. When Sir Nicholas Henderson, now British ambassador in Washington, left his Paris posting, Knight scored a scoop by procuring his final and confidential report to the Foreign Office.

Last week on Sir Reginald Hibbert's retirement from the Paris post, Knight rang him and suggested that it had become a tradition to let *The Economist* record ambassadorial conclusions.

Sir Reginald rightly refused — but, PHS can say, he did not share Sir Nico's highly developed enthusiasm for the French.

Quiz answers

1. Ownership of the National Freight Company passed to staff shareholders.

2. Whitehall miscalculated the number of people who would be unemployed more than a year.

3. Sir Stephen Lush, a Conservative, provided escape ramps for hedgehogs under cattle grids.

4. The Prime Minister warned that the fall in the price of oil would diminish the chances of a recessionary budget.

PHS

Thin end of the wedge for British PR

On Wednesday night a European Parliament session at Strasbourg was certainly a thin end of the wedge for British PR.

The session was a success for British PR. The session was a success for British PR. The session was a success for British PR.

The session was a success for British PR. The session was a success for British PR. The session was a success for British PR.

The session was a success for British PR. The session was a success for British PR. The session was a success for British PR.



Speaking to leaders of the Society of Jesus on Saturday, the Pope warned them against the twin temptations of "progressivism and integralism." He meant the tendency to identify the Church's teaching with one or other of two antithetical political doctrines. "Progressivism" is the sin to which the Jesuits have lately been especially prone: it has lately been proceeding from the identification of Christ with the poor and oppressed (for which there is scriptural warranty) to the identification of the Church with a political struggle to improve the lot of the poor and oppressed by pulling down the mighty from their seats, even when that struggle involves violence and is carried on under the leadership of atheists. "Integralism", with which the Society was associated at an earlier stage in its history, emphasizes the authority of the Church and the necessity of accepting its traditional teaching as a seamless whole, including its identification in many Christian or nominally Christian countries with the political status quo — from which it is a short step to justifying the violence of the oppressor who seeks to defend the status quo against the challenge of the oppressed.

His sensitivity to these dangers makes it ironic, as well as sad that John Paul II did not need to make a speaking contact with Muslim leaders during his visit to Nigeria earlier last month. For Islam, even more than Christianity, is a battleground between these two heresies — if that is what they are. Islam has its "progressivists" in plenty — those that argue that the message of the Koran is in essence one of social justice, even social revolution; that as

Muhammad overthrew the corrupt oligarchy of Mecca and his successors went on to overturn the great empires of Persia and Byzantium so the true Muslims of today are those who proclaim *jihad* against corruption, exploitation, oppression and imperialism.

But Islam also has its "integralists" and they, for the most part, are now in the ascendant. The political pendula of Islam and of Christendom are not synchronized, or — to put it another way — the geopolitical pendulum casts a different shadow as it swings across the Muslim and Christian worlds. For the imperial powers of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries were powers that called themselves Christian, while Muslim society found itself on the receiving end of imperialism. The retreat of those powers has been followed, in the Muslim world, by a revolt against the ideologies they left behind them (liberalism, secular nationalism, Marxism) and a vigorous attempt to reassert the traditional culture of Muslim societies, while in the Christian world the retreat from empire has been followed by a vigorous questioning of the traditional order and of Christianity's association with it.

The Pope, as a conservative theologian anxious to restore and preserve the core traditions of the Church, and to free it from entanglement with non-Christian ideologies, clearly feels something in common with this Islamic "integralism", even though he must deplore its more violent and intolerant expressions. The persistence of belief in God, and of belief that God should be at the centre of human society, is an aspect of the Muslim world

which is bound to appeal to him.

Yet two things stand in the way of an effective dialogue between him and Islam apart from the genuine theological differences and the historic backlog of misunderstanding and injustice. One is perhaps a problem only for the Pope, or at least the Roman Catholic church, rather than for Christianity as such: the lack of any corresponding institution to carry on the dialogue on the Muslim side. Sunni Islam — the tradition of the great majority of Muslims — is rather "protestant" in this respect. It lacks a hierarchy, and is liable to speak with as many voices as there are believers.

The other problem, more fundamental, is the political vocation of Islam. In the Muslim world, when you find the words, "kingdom is not of this world" or "render to Caesar that which is Caesar's" The distinction between "church" and "state", though often found in the practice of Islam, has never been absorbed into its theory. There is no consensus among Muslims about the precise political content of Islam. But there is a consensus that Islam does have a political content and that the duty of the Muslim is not merely to do good and avoid evil but, in the words of the Koran, to "command good and forbid evil". Thus Islam must present itself to the West as a temporal, not only a spiritual, power; while the vocation of Christianity, at least as Pope John Paul understands it, is to bear witness in temporal affairs, uncorrupted by the trappings of power. Today's Church is too modest in its earthly ambitions to be an adequate interlocutor for Islam.

The denouement of the hijacking drama at Stansted yesterday afternoon must be a relief to everyone. It is also a source of legitimate satisfaction for the British authorities, whose approach to this kind of incident has been vindicated.

It is axiomatic that the rights and wrongs of the "cause" which terrorists are attempting to promote are irrelevant once they resort to taking civilian hostages, and especially when they do so on the territory of a third party. There may be very good reasons for wanting President Nyere to resign. Some of them are mentioned in an article on the opposite page. But there can be no good reasons, or at least none that lawful authority can afford to recognize, for treating the lives of Tania and Irina and dragging them half way round the world at gunpoint — just as there were no good reasons for seizing the Iranian embassy in London by force in May 1980, even though there were certainly good reasons to protest against Iran's treatment of her Arab minority. Only a sophist

would attempt to justify such actions as acts of war, but they certainly are breaches of the peace and therefore not to be tolerated in any peaceful country.

Many countries do, however, succumb to the temptation to pass the buck by allowing a hijacked aircraft to be refuelled and fly on elsewhere. In this case, applying what is apparently a carefully thought-out philosophy, the British authorities courageously refused this and succeeded in convincing the hijackers that it was not possible for the plane to leave. This should help to convince any future hijackers that Britain is not a "soft" destination.

The recipe, now well tried and by no means exclusively British, combines refusal of substantive concessions with great patience in negotiation. A negotiator of junior rank is preferable, since he can say with truth that he has no power to deal with certain requests, but must consult, and so can play for time. Time, though it prolongs the hostages' ordeal, can save their lives as a human bond

develops between them and their captors, as the captors unwittingly become dependent on the police with whom they are negotiating, and as the police gather more information about the character of the terrorists, their numbers, weapons and exact location.

Another important point, illustrated in the present case, is to find a mediator in whom the terrorists have confidence. The very rapid effect which Mr Oscar Kambona's intervention had yesterday makes one wonder whether the violent end of the Iranian embassy siege might not have been avoided if the three Arab ambassadors with whom the terrorists were demanding to negotiate had been brought on the scene in good time.

The police yesterday had to put up with complaints from journalists and some of the hostages' families about the lack of information on what was going on. But they were vindicated by the results. Clearly the police handling such a delicate task must have discretion about the amount of information they disclose. All in all, a good day for Britain.

Be warned. On Wednesday week the European Parliament in plenary session at Strasbourg will almost certainly overbear the opposition of most British MEFs and carry proposals that the five-yearly electoral cycle in 1983 should be conducted on a compulsory system of proportional representation. But, once warned, be of good heart. No change in Britain's first-past-the-post electoral system will be made until government is prepared to bring a Bill before Parliament and until Westminster gives its blessing and puts it on the statute book. The last Labour government wanted regional elections in 1975 and the Commons blocked the move. Mrs Thatcher's government has received the message.

As even sceptics of PR like me must admit, there is a particular as well as a general case for proportional representation in European elections. The Treaty of Rome, which the United Kingdom signed on accession, explicitly says that direct elections in the EEC shall follow a uniform system; and in 1973 only Britain and Greenland were allowed to use a simple majority system. Moreover, to make sure there is no second-class United Kingdom representation, Westminster itself spelt its stand on principle by providing PR for the six counties. Some distortions in

English, Scottish and Welsh representation did occur, although nobody can calculate their size without knowing which of many systems of PR should be used as the criterion. There need not be any doubt that the Conservatives finished over-represented, other parties under-represented.

The occasion for the European Parliament's decision is a debate and a vote in the Seisgerger report from the Political Affairs Committee. The report, with Jean Seisgerger, a French Christian Democrat as rapporteur, has been under discussion for some time. Nobody should be surprised by the drift of its majority recommendations, which follow much continental electoral practice. As proposed, each country has 10 seats. Nobody can return between three and 15 MEPs. Electors would cast one vote in their regional constituency either for a party or for a list of 10 candidates. The regional and total votes cast throughout the country would determine each party's proportion and therefore the number of party candidates elected.

These proposals are both general and specific points worth making in the British electoral context. First, there is no sense in objecting to PR because it would be too complex to administer or too intricate for ordinary electors to understand. Westminster, Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic do with ease could be done with ease in Britain. Secondly, there is not much force in the argument, even after Belgium's recent troubles and the Irish election stalemate, that PR is highly undemocratic. The simple majority system produced weak governments in 1964 and February 1974. Thirdly, the

European Parliament, unlike national parliaments, does not make governments, and everything it does involves a kind of coalition of interests between groups.

We must move on to different grounds for the principal objections to the Seiftinger scheme for standardizing European elections, at a time when the SDP-Liberal Alliance promises to make a government and to create a new united Kingdom, a live domestic political question, and also when Westminster constituency boundaries are being disturbingly remapped. The United Kingdom may have a General Election and the European direct election will fall together, or at any rate with no more than a few months' interval. How could any government say that it could not stand firm on a principle of simple majority in one election while carrying legislation to introduce a continental system of PR for the other?

Would a more perfect or refined democratic result in already large constituencies that would have to be enlarged again? It would be a preposterous self-complacent question.

In short, PR for the European election would more than probably prove to be the thin end of the wedge for PR in domestic elections. And not only PR. There would be, as Seiftinger says, a 'strong internationalist bias' in the United Kingdom of the profoundly dubious party list system, whereby party managers (as this column has pointed out before) may use headquarters nomination for membership of a Parliament as a 'perk' for the first of their party's members. There would be faults and anomalies, but let nobody think that any known continental system of PR will be without them in practice.

Dr Johnson's Buildings, E.C.4.
February 27.

Badge of faith

From the Reverend D. A. S. Herbert

Sir, I suspect that the majority of Anglicans and a number of Free Churchmen would not share the Reverend David Smart-Smith's (p. 29) about the theme for the Papal visit. Moreover, it is at least arguable that the cause of true ecumenism is not best served by pretending that the churches have no differences: rather by facing up to and examining those differences. Part of that debate would be to examine coolly and in the light of the history confessions of faith (such as the 39 Articles) that were produced in the heat of religious controversy.

The Pope's visit to this country is intended to be primarily pastoral, and by concentrating on the sacraments the visit will highlight the Church's care for people. Whether the ministrations in these areas are called "sacraments" or by some other name, the history churches has a concern to meet people's needs for reconciliation, for healing, for the strengthening of married life, for admission to mature membership of the Church, and in most cases also has a need for ordained ministry. Surely, therefore, to lay the stress of the visit on these areas of Christian concern is more appropriate in many ways than a purely "theological" stress would be.

Yours faithfully,
D. A. S. HERBERT,
St George's Vicarage,
Bickley Park Road,
Bromley,
Kent.

February 23.

From Mr James Bentley
Sir, I write as one of the unlucky 890,000 applicants for shares in Amersham International. The appalling way this issue has been handled appears to demonstrate the inability of the Government to translate stated policy into a workable privatisation plan.

The ballot for all applications for under 5,500 shares hit those very private investors whom the Government tried to encourage to put their money into industry. Even today it is the £2,000-£3,000 bargain which is the backbone of the Stock Exchange. No mention of a possible ballot was made in the prospectus.

The system of tax penalties on short-term staggering profits is needed. A 75 per cent tax on the first day's roughly 45p premium (allowing the first 10 per cent tax free) would have yielded over £5m, as 50 per cent of the shares changed hands.

The snag would still have gone home with perhaps £60 net from his 350 shares — enough for dinner for two with venison. The question is: can the City be persuaded to change its ways?

Yours faithfully,
JAMES BENTLEY,
7 Strauss Road,
Chiswick, W4.
February 27.

From Mr Peter Archer, QC, MP for Warley, West (Labour)

Sir, Your leader (February 13) on the issue raised in *Home Office* *Harmans* sets out very clearly the area of disagreement which has arisen. I would like to refrain from revealing publicly the contents of a document remain sacrosanct even when the hitman and his solicitor are in court. I would not do so, and anyone else may lawfully reveal them?

Opinion, in the House of Lords, in the legal profession and among your correspondents is divided. On Monday, February 22, the Attorney General reminded the House of Commons that the Lord Chancellor had promised during the 1992-93 session that the House of Lords would examine the issue once judgment was given, and confirmed that he is doing so.

legitimate debate. And it was in the public interest that it should be ventilated. Does it not therefore follow that the National Council for Civil Liberties should now be confronted with a bill for costs amounting to some £25,000? May we hope that the Home Office will recognize that the public benefit would justify arguing some issues at public expense?

Yours faithfully,
PETER ARCHER,
Chairman, Society of Labour Lawyers,
House of Commons,
February 24.

From Mr J. J. Walker-Smith
Sir, Contrary to his Honour Gilbert Leslie's view (February 27) many counsel when defending prefer to have intelligent jurors. When defending in obscenity cases, or where the defendant is alleging improper conduct by the police, many defence counsel (including myself) prefer a young and intelligent jury and will challenge prospective jurors accordingly.

understandable that a young black from south London accused of crime might have greater confidence in a jury on which there is a significant number of young blacks? After all, they are his peers. And are *they* any less likely to return a true verdict because they are judging one of their peers?

Yours faithfully,
JONAH WALKER-SMITH,
1 Dr Johnson's Buildings, EC4.
February 27.

From the Reverend D. A. S. Herbert

Sir, I suspect that the majority of Anglicans and a number of Free Churchmen would not share the Reverend David Sturt-Smith's doubts (February 23) about the theme for the Papal visit. Moreover, it is at least arguable that the cause of true ecumenism is not best served by pretending that the churches have no

to be "examine closely and in detail the contemporary confessions of faith (such as the 39 Articles) that were produced in the heat of religious controversy."

The Pope's visit to this country is intended to be primarily pastoral, by concentrating on the sacraments the visit will highlight the Church's care for people. Whether the ministrations in these areas are called "sacraments" or by some other name, the Church has a concern to meet people's needs for reconciliation, for healing, for the strengthening of married life, for admission to mature membership of the Church, and in most cases also has a need for the ministrations of mercy. Surely, therefore, to lay the emphasis of this visit on these areas of Christian concern is more appropriate in many ways than a purely "theological" stress would be.

Yours faithfully,
D. A. S. HERBERT,
St George's Vicarage,
Bickley Park Road,
Bromley,
Kent.

February 23.

Sir, Mr. Richard Cottrell (February 24) makes a lengthy plea for "free trade in the market place" and quoting Mr. Thorn, the President of the Commission, advocates the preservation of "the Community's most priceless asset—the single market."

He condemns restrictions of various kinds. Yet he does not question the plethora of rules and regulations which emanate from Brussels. He is aware of the contradiction which apparently requires the existence of such regulations in order to achieve a "free market;" at least in agriculture. A free market is surely, by definition, one in which regulations do not exist. He is surely well aware of the resultant anarchy, but they are few in number, and Mr. Cottrell is not apparently to be numbered among them; otherwise he would not be such a fervent advocate of the Common Market.

His main point in issue, is not whether there should be regulations of trade or anything else, but for whose benefit they exist. The various regulations which go to make up the common agricultural policy have failed even to preserve the incomes of farmers—one of the major objectives of the policy and one to be deliberately financed at the expense of the consumer. So much so that even

nations of their action may be, the indignation is directed at the wrong target. It should be directed at the common agricultural policy itself, which has produced the situation, and not even to the benefit of the very country's farmers who were supposed to be its main beneficiaries.

And if the reply comes that the fault lies not in the idea of having a CAP, but in the particular way in which it is structured and that the answer is to reform it, would reply in turn that such reform is not possible. It is not possible because there are too many entrenched and opposing interests to make it possible; but, more fundamentally, the very principle of the

From the Director General of the Forestry Commission

Sir, Your article on the Forestry Commission (February 22) will be regarded by those involved in the industry as more of a caricature than a profile. Leaving aside factual errors such as the overvaluing of Forests Commission land, the suggestion of about 1,000,000 tons of timber production is just three of the more serious points.

There is no doubt whatever in our minds about why we are growing trees or about what to do with the timber crop. Put at the least, we are growing trees to produce a significant proportion of the timber which this country consumes in enormous quantities each year and at ever increasing cost to the balance of payments. We are equally in no doubt that the quality of timber we produce will find a ready and profitable market.

The wood processing industry, in common with many others, has been going through very hard times. This is particularly true of the pulp and paper industry, although during the past period there have been major new investments in processing plant by a major pulp mill as well as a particle board mill and also two

From Mr E. A. Radice
Sir, Mr C. H. Rolph (February 22) is surely right about Professor R. H. Tawney's views on education.
On October 19, 1951, Professor Tawney and his wife stayed with us in Denmark for about a week while he was giving a course of lectures at Copenhagen University. During one of our many conversations he said to me: "How are you proposing to educate your son?" (then aged four).
I said that I hoped he might get into college at Winchester, as I had, to which Tawney replied: "You could not do better than that."
I said that I was most anxious to do so, but that I was most doubtful of the soundness of the doctrine of men and, in education, concerned above all with keeping up the highest standards.
Yours faithfully,
E. A. Radice

February 22.

Canada's Constitution

From: Sir Anthony Kerihaw MP for Stroud (Conservative)

Sir, Derek Walker-Smith (February 25) fears that if the Canadian request is found in any respect wrong in law after the Consti-

as expressed by the Statute of Westminster 1931, by the preamble to that statute, and by the conventions always observed on amendment of the Canadian Constitution of the British North America Act, obliging upon us is to see that the Canadian request is a "proper" request, that is to say, that it is made to us by the Canadian Government and Parliament and that it is supported by the clearly expressed wishes of the Canadian people, bearing in mind the federal nature of the community. More we cannot do.

There can be room for discussion whether the refusal of one or two provinces can be a basis for the request, and whether the province of Quebec is a distinct and distinctive Quebec. But to the Quebec and Quebec only a veto

From the Reverend D. J. Daley
 Sir, Your Religious Affairs
 Correspondent, in his report
 (February 22) on the unhappiness
 of many clergy and their families
 which was expressed in the
 debate of the General Synod,
 omits one ever-pressing cause of
 this unhappiness. It is the failure
 of the Church to provide an
 adequate stipend to support a
 man and his family in the
 pastoral ministry.

"In the past, the problem was often masked by the existence of individual private means. Now, it is equally masked by the counter-balance which working wives have to the actively subsiding the life and work of a parish priest and his family. This leaves the clergyman with a young family, and the clergyman approaching retirement and seeking housing on no other means, in a well-nigh impossible position.

The psychological and spiritual effect of the neglect upon the wives and children of clergy in the past has been damaging and generalising, not least because it denies, at the very centre of church life, the charity and justice upon which the Christian world should be based.

Yours sincerely,
DOUGLAS DALES,
44 Northwold,
Ely.
Cambridgehire.
February 22.

From the Reverend Canon J. G. Bates
Sir, Your correspondent, Clifford Longley, suggests in today's Times that the morale of the clergy of the Church of England is in a sorry way, "they require energy for life."

I suspect the decline in morale of the clergy is due to Synod itself and the church leaders. They are so busy trying to run the Church and the Diocese that they overlook the fact that its resources are overtaxed, as well as being wrongly, wastefully and inefficiently used in a vain endeavour to do too much with too little the energy needed to do the impossible.

Worse still is the undervaluing of the work of the parochial clergy. No longer are they regarded as parish priests with all its implied but surely as parish business executives responsible to diocesan authorities. Our leaders are worldly-wise in bureaucratic administration and are rapidly creating an agnostic Church.

Yours sincerely,
J. G. BATES,
The Rectory,
Wolsingham,
County Durham.
February 22.

From Mr. Michael Bishop
Sir, Recently in France a suitcase
was stolen from my car. Having
no special insurance for such a
loss, I was pleased to find that
my comprehensive motor policy
covered me for loss of luggage up
to a limit of £50.
I was, however, when I discussed
a claim with the insurance broker I
was told that my no-claim bonus
would be "affected". I had, I
must confess, always thought
that the loss of no-claim bonus
was really to penalize the guilty
party in an accident. It seems
now that it can also be used to
kick anything paid out on a claim
that has nothing to do with
driving.
Yours, etc.
MICHAEL BISHOP.
Down Under.
Ruscombe,
Stroud,
Gloucestershire.
February 23.

From Professor G. J. Harla
Sir, I, a one feels almost
inevitable that Sir Robert
Megarry (February 23) should
bring forward a winner in
judicial longevity in the person of
Sir Salathiel Lovell, May's one-
time opponent to a respectable
practise accessit in a neighbour-
ing jurisdiction?

Thomas Langlois Leffroy, who
had been promoted at the age of
70 from the rank of assize at the
Exchequer to be Chief Justice of
the Irish Queen's Bench, eventu-
ally retired in his ninety-first
year in 1286. (He in fact lived a
further three years.) It is said
that he was so infirm in 1286
in order to do what he could
ensure his successor was a Tory
and not a Whig; but it is to his
credit that he is supposed never
to have been absent from assize
work for nearly a century, in
all, on the Bench.

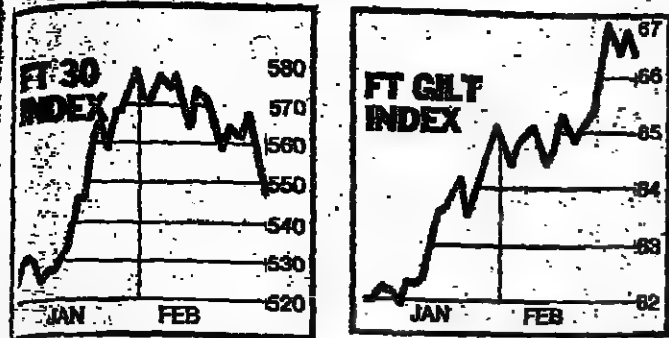
Faculty of Law,
Chancellor's Court,
The University of Birmingham,
PO Box 363, Birmingham.
February 23.

From Mr Richard Adams
 Sir, A few years ago I received a
 letter from my Danish publisher
 suggesting a visit to Copenhagen
 to discuss a projected book.
 The signature was a publicity. The
 signature was a mistake, and the
 name over the heading, "Borgent
 Forlag" (no apostrophe). Accepting
 I replied, "Dear Mr For-
 lag".
 I have not yet lived this one
 down in Copenhagen, for I had
 addressed Jarl Borgen - not a
 great friend - as "Dear Mr.
 Publishing House".
 Yours faithfully,
 RICHARD ADAMS
 Ensign Barry House,
 Langley Dhuo,
 Isle of Man.
 February 22

BUSINESS NEWS

سوق المال

Unsettled trend



The stock market ended the week on an unsettled note, with falls embracing most sectors. With hopes dashed of a halting Budget, prices drifted steadily down on a dull selling in the absence of investment interest. After rallying, gilts closed with falls to half a point as the pound weakened. There were marked falls in some leading equities, and oil rose again on oil glut fears. Sterling could come under further pressure if a renewed fall in world oil demand, predicted by the International Energy Agency, proves correct.

US steel imports rise

The United States imported 1.97 million tonnes of steel mill products in January, 53 per cent more than in the same month last year and the highest level for any January, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. Imports accounted for 26 per cent of the apparent supply, the highest level of market penetration on record for any month and, according to Mr William De Lancey, institute chairman, representing "a further step-up in the pressure of dumped and subsidized imports on the American steel market."

Dunlop pact with China

Dunlop has signed a protocol with the Guowenhuo Rubber Bureau of China which provides for "exclusive and long-term cooperation between the two parties". The main purpose is to provide assistance with the modernization of the bureau's manufacturing facilities for the production of high-quality rubber products, according to a Dunlop spokesman. A delegation from the bureau, one of the biggest producers of a wide range of rubber products in China, has just completed a tour of Dunlop manufacturing facilities in the United Kingdom and overseas.

Jobs agency branches close

Reed Executive, the employment agency group, is closing six of its 105 branches in London and the south-east until the economy improves. The closures will not involve any job losses, according to Mr Alec Reed, the group chairman and managing director. A further eight branches are being transferred into the group's existing specialist employment and travel agencies. "We are short of applicants for jobs, and are only filling one job in seven. Although the number of jobs has fallen, applicants have fallen even more," Mr Reed added.

Building research

A permanent committee is to be established to advise the building and civil engineering industries on the financing and direction of future research, the National Economic Development Council has announced. The new committee is the result of an initiative by Mr Michael Heseltine, the Environment Secretary, last year and the subsequent recommendations of a working party headed by Sir Peter French, of Y. J. Lovell.

THE WEEK AHEAD

Unilever on target for £715m

Unilever, the Anglo-Dutch food and detergent giant, has ridden the recession well during the past year, benefitting from its wide geographical spread.

This should be reflected in the final results, with fourth quarter figures tomorrow expected to show profits for the year to December up from £572m to £715m-£720m pre tax.

Profits in the first three quarters were up from £438m to £543m, with further below the line exchange rate gains which would have boosted this figure by an estimated £47m. Sales volume was 1.5 per cent up in the third quarter, but this was below the previous quarter's advance, and it is possible that a slowdown in consumer demand may have begun.

Major productivity improvements have been made in Europe through rationalisation and reorganisation but although this will provide further profit growth in the current year, most consumer divisions are likely to show only modest improvements in the fourth quarter.

The group's oil milling operations will remain difficult but there are likely to be improvements in the animal feed and possibly in chemicals.

ECONOMIC VIEW

The United Kingdom official reserves for February are due tomorrow and are expected to show little underlying change. In January the underlying rise was \$62m (£34m). Last month sterling held steady in terms of the effective exchange index and there was no significant intervention by the authorities.

DIARY

Today: Sir Derek Ezra, chairman of the National Coal Board, at Coal Industry Society lunch. Confederation of British Industry monthly business inquiry (February). Tomorrow: Second International Production Engineering and Productivity Exhibition, Olympia (until March 6). United Kingdom official reserves (February); capital issues and redemption (February). Wednesday: Conference on Cyprus business prospects at London Chamber of Commerce. Advance energy statistics (January). Thursday: Confederation of British Industry conference in Birmingham on restoring prosperity to west Midlands. Friday: Housing starts and completions (January); house, commercial and other insurances (January); credit business (January); company liquidity survey (fourth quarter).

LONDON EXCHANGE

FT index 547.3, down 4.5
FT gilts 66.39, down 0.47
FT all-share 316.89, down 3.02
Bargains 21.885
(Friday's close)

BOARD MEETINGS

Board meetings—Today: Interim: Globe & Phoenix; Gold Mining, Aine Engineering Industries. Final: Barclays Bank, Blagden, Noakes, Fisons. Royal Insurance. Tomorrow: Interim: Alford Garages, Diploma, Elders. Final: Heywood Williams, Home Charm, Mercantile Investment Trust, Mount Charlotte Investments, Provident Financial, Unilever NV, Unilever plc, "W" Ribbons. Wednesday: Interim: Campari International, Consolidated Gold Fields, Metamex, Jenture. Final: Fledgling Investments, General Accident Fire and Life Assurance, Accident Abroad Group, Ultramar. Thursday: Interim: Medinist-Repa Bros., Rentokil Group, W. N. Sharpe, Tavenor Rutledge, Weeks Petroleum. Friday: Interim: Courtney Holdings, R. P. Martin, Westminster and Country Properties. Final: Alliance Trust, Greenfields Leisure.

CBI sees no sign of upturn as Budget nears

By John Whitmore and Rupert Morris

There is little cheer for Sir Geoffrey Howe in the latest Confederation of British Industry monthly trends survey with just over a week to go before he presents his Budget and with the continuing fall in oil prices restricting his room for manoeuvre.

The survey says that manufacturing industry has yet to see any sign of the long-awaited upturn. A slight increase in orders could be viewed as the only hopeful sign on an otherwise flat industrial landscape.

A survey of 1,663 companies carried out in the first half of February shows 62 per cent expecting no change in output in the next four months, with 21 per cent expecting a rise and 18 per cent a fall. These responses show no significant difference from the quarterly trends survey published a month ago.

Stocks remain high, with 56 per cent of companies reporting adequate stock levels, 29 per cent saying they are overstocked, and only 5 per cent saying they are understocked.

Order books remain weak, with 57 per cent of companies reporting orders below normal. This is, however, an improvement on the quarterly survey where 65 per cent said order books were below normal.

Export orders, too, showed some slight improvement, with 50 per cent of respondents reporting below normal order books, compared with 65 per cent below normal a month ago.

The TUC's views on regional policy, contained in a long discussion document, will be put to the tripartite National Economic Development Council at its meeting on Wednesday. It is due to be chaired by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor.

The unions are understood to be advocating a new labour subsidy to replace the old regional employment premium. It would be based over one year on a subsidy of 20 per cent of average earnings—worth about £25 a week—and would cost about £650m over 12 months.

The TUC suggestions, which are unlikely to find favour among ministers, also involve widening the scope of capital and labour subsidies to the service and commercial sectors as well as industry.

It is believed the TUC document calls for the establishment of regional industrial planning boards and that the process should have a greater local focus. In particular, the unions see the need for pension funds to become involved in regional planning at local level to act as a link with national institutions like the proposed national investment bank. The TUC believes that regional planning has become a forgotten subject in recent years but with the growth of unemployment needs a new impetus.

The document follows the publication last month of the TUC's Programme for Recovery which demanded an £8,300m reduction of the

The CBI does not regard these as significant improvements, and says reports from the regions do not indicate any noticeable upturn in demand or activity.

Prospects for the second half of the year are seen as brighter, with stronger order books in the food, drink and tobacco industries, and intermediate and chemicals companies showing greatest optimism.

The amount of help the Chancellor will be able to give industry is probably being steadily whittled away by the falling oil price. With ENOC likely to cut the North Sea oil price by \$3-4 a barrel soon, the cost to the Exchequer could well be in the region of £750m in terms of lost revenue, though impact on the public sector borrowing requirement might be rather less.

Even so, stockbrokers James Capel, who put the possible revenue loss rather higher unless sterling falls, estimate that the Chancellor could finish up with very little to give away (over and above basic indexation of taxes) if he is to meet the PSBR target of about £9,500m implied by the Medium Term Financial Strategy.

In their latest economic forecasts, both Phillips & Drew and Simon & Coates see the Chancellor having room for some modest tax cuts, though they differ in their views of the likely budget framework.

Business Editor, page 13

TUC calls for £25 weekly jobs subsidy

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Trade union leaders will urge employers and government ministers this week to develop a new regional industrial policy for Britain, with major employment and capital subsidies as its central feature.

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Len Murray, of the TUC, which wants a new labour subsidy

Creation of 677,000 jobs was one of the major planks of the TUC's Budget proposals. The subsidies being suggested this week, union leaders say, could create 250,000 jobs in one year and up to 167,000 permanent jobs in the longer term.

The length and detail of the latest document underlines the importance that the TUC still attaches to the TUC forum. Last week the TUC employment policy committee decided not to withdraw from the council despite a left-wing move to boycott tripartite talks in protest at the government's Employment Bill.

Also on the agenda for this week's meeting of the council is a report from Mr Nigel Lawson, Secretary for Energy, on the electricity supply industry's bulk supply tariff. The Electricity Committee's recent review of the tariff system fell far short of the concessions being demanded by heavy industry.

Key role forecast for research centre

A health care tonic for Scotland

By Bill Johnstone, Electronics Correspondent

The Scottish Development Agency is completing plans which if successful will make its planned £6m research park in Glasgow one of the most important centres in Europe for the health care industry.

The industry which is estimated to be worth more than £50,000m a year has been highlighted by United States management consultants Arthur D. Little as one which Scotland should exploit.

This conclusion appeared in a report recently completed for the SDA by the United States consultants. The agency has formed a healthcare industry unit to sell Scotland as a possible site for the growth industry.

Healthcare is on a par with the electronics industry for growth in Scotland. More than 7,000 people are employed in the industry making

everything from pharmaceuticals to medical electronics equipment. Last year the industry generated £150m of which 66 per cent was exported.

The report which took nine months to prepare also concluded that the industry would grow in real terms by 5-11 per cent a year between this year and 1985.

The SDA expects that Scotland will be ideally situated to attract investment from those companies interested in exporting to Europe, whose annual purchases of health care equipment now exceeds £16,000m.

The facilities of the 80-acre research park will be promoted jointly by the SDA Healthcare Industry Unit and the Locare in Scotland Bureau which is itself a joint venture between the government and the Scottish agency.



Tiny Rowlands, of Lonrho, Gerald Ronson, of Heron, Richard Giordano, of BOC.

Boardroom pay goes up 14 pc

By Our Financial Staff

Directors did appreciably better than their employees with average increases of 14 per cent in the 12 months to September 1981, compared with a rise in average earnings of only 9.3 per cent.

A study sponsored by the Charterhouse Group shows that more than a quarter of companies increased their directors' pay by 21 per cent or more during those 12 months.

Not all the fat cats were getting fatter, however. A quarter of top directors got pay increases of under five per cent, while out of the 1,000-plus companies surveyed 27 showed no increase and 167 showed a decrease as falling profits led to reduced bonuses.

The survey, compiled mainly from annual reports and accounts of publicly quoted companies, shows that 80 per cent of companies have their top directors on contracts of at least 12 months.

Some companies pay top

Average earnings of top executives

£2m turnover (Range £1m—£5m)

Part-time chairman £7,828
Chairman £21,452
Highest paid director £19,430
Other directors £17,052

£22m turnover (Range £22m—£52m)

Part-time chairman £7,824
Chairman £33,857
Highest paid director £71,087
Other directors £24,244

£1.118m turnover (Range £300m—£4,462m)

Part-time chairman £47,097
Chairman £81,046
Highest paid director £71,087
Other directors £44,950

Directors' pay up by 17.02 per cent the highest average increase while in the manufacture of consumer goods, average increases were the lowest at 11.54 per cent.

The scope of director's benefits has also been increasing, with the number of profit-sharing schemes up from 5 per cent of companies the previous year to 10 per cent.

Pension contributions remain a significant element of boardroom remuneration, with the typical level being about 20 per cent of salary plus bonus.

Britain's highest-paid director in 1981, by a long way, was Mr Richard Giordano, chief executive of BOC International, with a salary of £477,100.

Lonrho, Shell, the Heron Corporation and AEC all paid their top men £200,000 a year more than twice as the full-time chairman or managing director of a small company.

Among industry groups, leisure and services saw

directors a higher salary than

their chairman, and a big

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Champagne cigarette faces court challenge

From Michael Parrott, Paris, Feb 28

An attempt by state-owned cigarette manufacturers in five countries to challenge the domination of the light tobaccos (blondes) industry by multinationals has run into trouble. Champagne growers and France's wine growers' protection agency are taking legal action to stop France's state-owned Seita and its counterparts in Japan, Austria, Italy and Portugal selling a flavoured cigarette under the brand name Champagne.

Although, besides the drink, one has been able to buy other products with the Champagne label, such as champagne perfume and champagne mustard, the idea of being identified with cigarettes does not appeal to the champagne producers.

"The identification of champagne with cigarettes would damage our image," says Mr Joseph Darjean, who until recently was responsible for legal questions at a champagne trade association. "Imagine reference being made to Champagne tag ends or 'somebody asking for a pack of Champagnes'."

Seita, which is better known as the manufacturer of the traditional dark tobacco cigarette, Gauloise, admits that the champagne industry did protest when it first filed champagne as a trademark in the United Kingdom back in 1977. But it claims that the industry had only objected to the labelling, not the name itself.

The company modified the shape of the packet so that it did not look like a bottle, changed the colour from green to bordeaux and dropped the phrase, "best Virginia growth".

Claiming that Champagne is a prestige cigarette, Seita cannot understand why the champagne producers are so upset. But for the champagne industry, which claims that it had been assured that the name Champagne would be dropped, this is the extension of a long battle to preserve the good name of bubbly. In 1962 it obtained a court ruling in London which prevented a Spanish company from selling its sparkling wine as champagne.

The court ruled that the company was misleading the public and that champagne was a drink produced in Champagne country. Since then the exclusivity of champagne has been recognized in Europe, Japan and most Commonwealth countries but there have been difficulties in Canada, Australia and some Latin American countries.

The latest court action comes at a time when Seita is trying to fend off the growing imports of light tobacco and cigarettes into France. Whereas five years ago light tobacco cigarettes accounted for only 13 per cent of the French market, last year they accounted for more than 33 per cent of the 85 million cigarettes sold. Seita accounted for only 15 per cent of the sales.

Engineering recovery 'short-lived'

By Our Industrial Staff

Britain's badly mauled mechanical engineering industry, which has cut more than 250,000 jobs in the last seven years, has been warned to expect another market downturn as early as 1984.

Forecasts published today indicate that while a sales rise of 4 per cent should be evident by next summer and that the trough of the present recession has been passed, the meagre recovery could be short-lived.

The industry's short-term forecast report issued by Engineering Employers' Federation, says: "We see no evidence that the declining trend of United Kingdom mechanical engineering output in the 1970s has ceased."

The forecast of a mild boost to business in the next 18 months assumes that manufacturing production will rise by 4-5 per cent between 1981 and 1983. But the report stresses that output would need to grow by 16 per cent to reach pre-recession levels.

The major sectors in which output in 1983 is expected to be close to or above pre-recession levels are instrument and electronic engineering, food drink and tobacco, chemicals and allied industries and aerospace equipment.

Manufacturing investment, which has fallen by a quarter since the onset of the recession, should recover substantially in the next 18 months, the report says.

The trends survey, compiled by a working party of leading industrialists, trade unionists, government officials and economists, comes just a week before the Budget and will be seen in industry circles as reinforcing the Confederation of British Industry's call for some modest relaxation to help reduce business costs and increase Britain's international competitiveness.

On the export front, the trends report suggests that sales of engineering equipment will remain flat throughout 1983, with export prices continuing to be much higher than those of West Germany or Japan.

By Melvyn Westlake

The Cabinet will decide soon after the Budget whether to allow a major breach in its cash-limit control of public spending by permitting government departments to carry over unspent allowances from year to year.

The Treasury is deeply suspicious of such proposals, but Mr Leon Brittan, its Chief Secretary, has agreed, under pressure on the cabinet defence committee, to review the question with officials from the Ministry of Defence.

Last summer the Treasury rejected greater flexibility for cash limits but the Prime Minister now appears to have been persuaded by the Ministry of Defence.

The MoD wants to carry forward from one year to the next any money unspent within its cash limits. At the moment, any overspending is deducted from its budget for the following year. If it unspends, the money is kept by the Exchequer.

The idea again receiving attention is that all government departments should be allowed to carry forward up to 5 per cent of capital or equivalent expenditure.

This could cost the Treasury

up to £500m a year, although

it is unlikely that all depart-

ments will want to spend

simultaneously. The last time

the scheme was considered,

the Treasury concluded that

it would be wise to provide

for a potential cost of £250m.

About half of all the potential

cost applies to procurement

spending by the Ministry of

Defence, which is not offi-

cially classified as capital

spending but is similar.

Both the public accounts

and defence select com-

mittees have shown interest

in a controlled experiment in

cash-limit flexibility. But the

Treasury made it clear last

June that it did not consider

this consistent with the

Government's policy that

cash limits were a firm

control on spending.

It would mean permitting a

department to over-spend its

cash limits if it had under-

spent the year before.

The Ministry of Defence is

expected to stay within its

revised cash budget for this

financial year, ending next

month. But in the last three

years it overshot its cash

limits even after they had

been revised upwards —

revisions rarely permitted for

other departments.

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ments will want to spend

simultaneously.

BUSINESS NEWS/FOCUS AND COMMENT

INTER-CITY
PEOPLEMERSEYSIDE
Beachcomber
bonanza

Gordon Read, the Merseyside County Council archivist, tells a tale of how the "beachcomber" was cheated of a "unique" collection of Liverpool business records.

The story is preserved for posterity in the current edition of the journal of the Business Archives Council, which contains a vast cache of solicitors' and accountants' papers.

These describe the life of Liverpool from the establishment in 1753 of a steel mill run on the now fashionable idiom, to Cunard documents describing that day in 1942 when, without even knowing it, Queen Mary cut in half her escort cruiser, the Curacao.

Now known as the Bryson collection, the papers came to Read from makeshift containers and old sheds in the back garden of the late Joe Bryson.

Bryson, writes Read, was a "beachcomber" of a special kind, one whose method was "offering backhanders to wastepaper dealers and taking his gains to bookellers and philatelic firms."

Yet even what was left in the back garden constitutes "one of the largest and most varied collections of business records in Britain."

"A backhanders" of about £5,000 to Bryson secured the papers, which Read is still going through and from which, Read says "further important discoveries may yet be made."

Alec's cup tie

Teman Alec Brook

The pleasure felt by soccer fans throughout England, Scotland and Northern Ireland, building their national qualification for the World Cup is matched by the joy now being savoured by Alec Brook (above).

Brook is really a table-tennis man. You may remember his variety act with the late Victor Barna. But Brook also ran a sports shop which now became A.D.B. (London) Ltd., a specialist tie and accessory business.

He bought the British concession to make World Cup ties and accessories, which Brook regarded as a gamble since he believed in England to be the only British side with a chance of qualifying.

CHILTERN
Pump primers

Tim Amsden is the chairman of the St Albans-based Campaign for the Good Beer, a pressure group, since it campaigns against serving beer by gas pressure. Amsden, however, is also a one-man campaign for real buildings, in that he runs Shiver-me-Timbers, a firm at Hawridge Common, near Chesham, Bucks, which specializes in flintwork and clay peg tiling.

The CAMRA chairman is pleased to report in the new edition of the Good Beer Guide "a resurgence of the small, independent brewer, even in the 'real ale' desert that is Ireland."

For all that, Amsden tells me that he is less than happy on the home front. Although CAMRA itself is leaving behind its recent money troubles, Amsden finds that Wally Pope, the landlord of his local, the Full Moon at Hawridge, is about to raise the price of Amsden's tipple, a brew from nearby Marlow called Wethered's SPA.

"Good Beer Guide 1982", CAMRA, £3.95.

NEW
APPOINTMENTS

Mr Robert Clark has been appointed a director of Shell with effect from March 1, 1982.

Mr Richard Mansell-Jones has been appointed as non-executive director of Burnet and Hallamshire.

Mr D. S. Hancock is to be appointed Burnet-Castrol director, lubricants marketing, on April 1, 1982.

Mr Roger Davies, currently managing director of Thomson Holidays, will take up the new post of managing director of Thomson Travel. Mr John MacNeil becomes managing director of Thomson Holidays in succession to Mr Davies.

The country needs an economic policy which will defeat inflation without the cost of plummeting output and soaring unemployment. Many Keynesian economists and the moderate monetarists at London Business School predict only gradual economic recovery. The growth, as can be seen in the chart, will be from an extremely low level and the implications for unemployment are dismal.

When it comes to Budget advice to the Chancellor on boosting the economy we are, it seems, all gradualists now. Mrs Thatcher's pre-emptive speech last week emphasising the limited room for manoeuvre imposed by North Sea oil revenue reductions puts her firmly at the minimalist extreme. But even the traditionally expansion-minded National Institute for Economic and Social Research (NIESR), in its latest review, speaks cautiously of "a modest injection" of demand, "the first in a series of steps", for fear of sparking off a fresh inflationary spiral.

This gradualist consensus is understandable in circumstances where no coherent policy for controlling inflation other than the bludgeoning of a severely depressed economy, mass unemployment and the fear of redundancy is in prospect. But the urgency of seeking a sensible alternative is made only too clear in the chart.

The chart shows what has happened to national output (gross domestic product or GDP) between 1975 and 1981, and what three forecasters think is likely to happen over the next few years on present policies. (They are all, incidentally, more optimistic than the Treasury for the coming year.)

Also included on the chart is a line showing what would have happened to output if it had continued to grow in line with the average over the period from 1975 to 1979 — nearly 14 per cent a year.

Both the strongly Keynesian NIESR, and the moderately monetarist London Business School, foresee several years of gradual economic recovery. But this merely picks up the previous growth trend starting from a much lower level of output than before.

On their assumptions output does not reach its 1979 level until 1984 or 1985 (after the next election), and shows

ROME Carlo de Benedetti, chief executive of Olivetti, does not envy the lot of British industry. It is undergoing "a cure for a horse", he says, "and a sick horse at that."

Ingenier de Benedetti — he trained as an engineer, stresses, not as a financier — is the 47-year-old Piedmontese entrepreneur who, in four years has restored Olivetti from sickness to health, and could claim to be the whiz kid of Italian industry were it not for two serious personal deficits, the last one only a few weeks ago.

Those British firms of any importance which survive

will in his view have demonstrated "an almost immortal vitality". The combination of money costing more, inflation, of a strong currency, and of total liberalization of the market, he says, is enough to bring difficulties to any industrial system.

If applied to an economy as strong as the United States, there can be a chance of success, but on a weaker body like that of Britain still remedies "can bring still deeper injuries."

Yet Signor de Benedetti is far from writing Britain off. As chief executive of one of Italy's few multinationals, with manufacturing plants in 10 countries, he is used to taking a world view. While British industry will probably never recover the ground lost, London "is still a formidable machine for providing services to Europe and the world". Its role as a financial and trading centre, he feels, is bound to expand, for Britain alone in Europe "has always had the experience, the know-how and the dimensions".

The world's economic future would be fought out in high technology industries and in efficient organization of the service sector. The contest was between Japan Inc which exists, and Europe Inc which exists, and Europe Inc

FORECASTS OF THE OUTPUT GAP

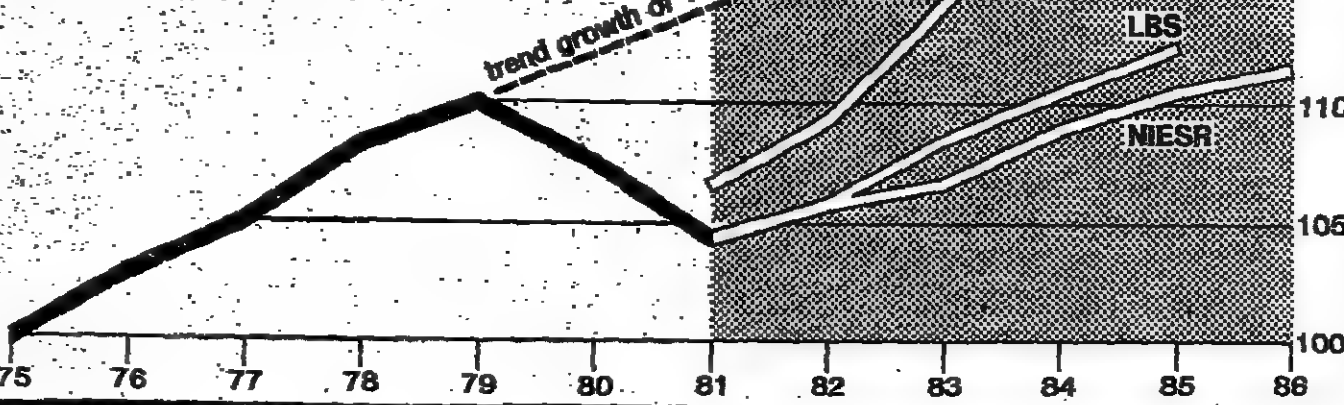
GDP

1975=100

NIESR: National Institute of Economic and Social Research

LBS: London Business School

Source: GSO, Economic Trends and individual forecasts



Urgent need to arrest the decline



Mrs Thatcher — "her government's failure would cost the country dearly"

no sign whatever of closing or even narrowing significantly the gap between actual and potential (or trend) output.

On the contrary, the NIESR shows the output gap widening, from 8 per cent below trend in 1981 to 10 per cent in 1986. The loss output in 1981 alone amounts to more than total government spending on health, housing and social services combined.

In the past the end of recession has usually been identified as the point when output regains its trend level after falling below it. On this basis, both the NIESR and the LBS are predicting continued slump for the rest of the decade.

The implications for unemployment are dismal. Given even modest productivity improvements and a demographic increase in the population of working age, unemployment is forecast to rise steadily over the next few years. The NIESR, assuming average economic growth of 14 per cent a year, sees adult unemployment at 34 million by the end of 1986. The LBS, despite assuming faster economic growth of 19 per cent a year, has adult unemployment rising from 2.9 million in 1982 to 3.1 million in 1985.

This implies that growth of at least 2 per cent a year is necessary just to stop unemployment from getting worse. If, as the Government hopes,

PRODUCTION AND JOBS

PRODUCTION AND JOBS						
year	output gap %		UK unemployment (million)			
The actual figures						
1980	-3.9				1.6	
1981	-8.4				2.5	
The projections						
	NIESR	LBS	Liverpool	NIESR*	LBS	Liverpool
1982	-8.6	-8.7	-5.7	3.0	2.9	2.8
1983	-8.5	-7.9	-3.2	3.1	2.9	2.4
1984	-8.1	-7.8	-0.7	3.2	3.0	2.1
1985	-9.4	-7.9	n.a.	3.2	3.1	n.a.
1986	-10.1	n.a.	n.a.	3.4	n.a.	n.a.

* 4th quarter

productivity is improving rapidly, of rising output attracts back into the workforce people such as married women who are not actually registered as unemployed, growth rates would need to be a good deal higher. The TIC, for instance, reckons that growth of 4 per cent a year on average will be necessary to make any significant impact on reducing the number of registered jobless.

The government has of course repeatedly claimed that economic recovery does not depend on government boosts to demand. Recovery follows recession as day follows night, in the words of Mr Leon Brittan, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, last year. This is also the philosophy of Professor Patrick Minford of Liverpool University, a staunch monetarist and a persistently optimistic forecaster of British economic prospects, whose latest predictions are shown in the chart.

The Minford forecasts in a sense represent what the Government is trying to achieve: a radical shake-up of industry and liberation of market forces resulting, after a temporary drop in output, in a more rapid and sustainable growth path than before. On the Liverpool calculations the economy is back to past growth trends and well on the way to overtaking them by 1984, with 1979 output

levels easily surpassed in 1983, well before the likely date of the next general election.

Professor Minford's forecasting track record has not, however, been of the best, over the past couple of years predicted recovery has steadily receded. Even his assessment of the present state of the economy, as the chart indicates, is a little optimistic.

There are those who argue the calculations of the "gap" between actual and potential output are misleading because no one knows what potential output is any more. Mr Bill Robinson of the London Business School, for instance, has suggested that for manufacturing industry potential output has actually been falling since the mid-1970s. This is because a lot of physical production capacity — factories, plant and equipment — has been made uneconomical by technological change such as the advent of micro-processors, rising energy prices and Britain's loss of competitiveness in world markets, especially in 1979 and 1980.

On this view, the output gap could be considerably smaller than the chart suggests. (For manufacturing, which represents only a quarter of national output, Bill Robinson has put the gap at 6 per cent in mid-1981 compared with 22 per cent in the 1963-78 growth average

was used to estimate the trend).

But others argue precisely the reverse — that the rapid productivity improvements of the past year signal a shift upwards in the growth of potential output. This would suggest that the present output "gap" may be even bigger than shown in the chart.

For what it is worth the historical figures for GDP show growth slowing steadily over the past 20 years or so, from an average of 3.2 per cent a year between 1960 and 1965 to 1.5 per cent between 1975 and 1980. But whether this reflects a slowing trend for potential output, for reasons Bill Robinson outlines, or increasing use of restrictionary demand policies by governments to fight inflation, as Keynesians would argue, is a matter of opinion since conclusive information is lacking. Both arguments may be true, in the sense that continued sluggish growth has held back new investment and so increased capacity obsolescence.

Whatever the precise trend, however, one thing is clear: if Mrs Thatcher's government cannot perform the hoped-for economic miracle, its failure will cost the country dearly, not just in terms of lost output and mass unemployment now, but for the indefinite future as well.

The Government largely engineered the recession for the sake of future prosperity, by running tight fiscal and monetary policies and by permitting the exchange rate to appreciate out of sight, thereby hammering the manufacturing sector.

It had the option to cushion recession, admittedly at a cost in terms of higher inflation, but chose not to take it.

If the Government's gamble fails the electorate will have the right to throw it out at the next election. But the economic loss will be irreversible.

Business Editor
As the oil
price falls...

As Mrs Thatcher reminded us all last week, the falling oil price ostensibly limits the Chancellor's room for manoeuvre when he comes to present his Budget tomorrow week. The main point of the speech may, in fact, have been rather different, namely to deflate what were in danger of becoming over-heated expectations. Even so, the specific point is obviously of importance and poses a number of interesting questions.

As far as the straight Budget arithmetic goes, the impact of the lower oil price, assuming that output too does not go into decline, is probably about £150m to £200m per one dollar fall. In other words, the North Sea oil price is cut further from the present \$35 a barrel, and then stays down for much of 1982, the cost to the Exchequer could well be anywhere from £500m to £1,000m.

That, of course, is more than peanuts in terms of the limited amount of money the Chancellor has to play with anyway. However, it is also important to remember that the sums are based on an unchanged dollar/sterling rate.

The potential revenue loss of each \$1 fall in the oil price would probably be neutralized by a 3 cent fall in the dollar/sterling rate, leaving little choice, particularly if OPEC, faced by diminishing revenues, starts to draw down sterling balances to meet spending commitments elsewhere (in much the same way as member countries have been doing in their gold holdings).

Also adding to the possibility of a further drop in the sterling/dollar rate would be any further attempt by the Europeans to disengage themselves from high dollar interest rates.

These are potentially far more potent influences on the exchange rate than the straight balance of payments effects of a lower oil price.

A fall in the exchange rate in this way would, of course, not help without inflationary implications. But the impact would probably be only very marginally adverse, given the offset of the lower oil price itself — and perhaps worth trading against the marginal improvement to competitiveness in dollar export markets.

Both the Woolwich and Nationwide are also standing on the sidelines watching how the competition fares before making any moves down the banking road.

The societies are naturally wary of getting involved in the high costs of money transmission services and cash dispenser machines. Nationwide, for example, believes that using their existing counter staff is cheaper than installing automated teller machines which are both costly, and in Nationwide's view, less reliable.

However, it will be difficult to resist pressure to provide current account and cheque book facilities once Abbey National has taken this step, and it is going to be fascinating to see where such a move will lead.

At the end of the day, there is only a limited pot of personal savings business to be fought for among the societies and the banks, and the potential number of mutually advantageous link-ups between the two parties may well prove relatively few.

Trafalgar has the option

The man who set Olivetti on the road to recovery



Signor Carlo de Benedetti: not writing Britain off

1980 the parent company's net profit reached 50,100m lire, then about \$58m.

On the other hand Olivetti's European rivals are doing badly, victims of the struggle between the Americans and the Japanese, who in particular are beginning to gather the fruits of massive investment in research. "I am worried that all our European competitors are in this state," he says. "It is an alarm bell for Europe, which risks becoming an object and not a subject of industrial policies."

How should Europe respond? Not by mergers, but through collaboration, he presses for the establishment of common European standards, so that European manufacturers will offer systems and networks which can speak to each other. This, he emphasizes, is what the European Community should be promoting and financing, rather than new generations of computers.

"I do not believe in protectionism and the

The problem now is whether the French Government's strategy for a nationalized Saint Gobain will be compatible with Olivetti's objectives. Signor de Benedetti hopes the position will become clear in a few months. Meanwhile relations with Saint Gobain are virtually frozen, as he puts it, "hibernating."

He has not been hibernating in the banking sector though, in which he has suffered the second setback of his career. The first was in 1976, when he resigned as chief executive of Fiat after only 100 days due to differences with Signor Umberto Agnelli. This time he surprised the public buying a major shareholding in the big private bank, Banco Ambrosiano.

Signor de Benedetti, of Jewish origin, enjoys, in the words of a leading commentator, a reputation for "moral intrusiveness and financial correctness". Banco Ambrosiano is associated with the more obscure side of Catholic finance. It is not known who its major shareholders are or if the Vatican is still among them.

Its chairman, Signor Roberto Calvi, is at provisional liberty pending appeal against a four-year prison sentence and \$15,000m fine for currency offences.

Italians were equally surprised when on January 22 Signor de Benedetti sold his holding and left the bank after only 65 days. What had happened? Signor de Benedetti says he went in because an offer was made to him to become the major Italian shareholder "and the only one under his own face", and to join the management "in collaboration with Signor Calvi, to arrange for his succession."

He got out "because these premises and promises were not maintained, and Signor Calvi thought he could continue to manage the bank in a personal and secret manner". Signor de Benedetti says he was not disposed to invest \$50m without actively following his investment, and to act as vice-chairman without exercising the rights and duties — also towards other shareholders — which go with the post. In due course he promises a public statement, but for the present that is all he will say.

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1st March 1982

SPORT

SKIING

Maria Eppe finds her ski legs

Aspen, Colorado, Feb. 27. declaring herself fully recovered from a crippling knee injury which had cost her most of the last two seasons, Maria Eppe, of West Germany, rallied to win a women's World Cup giant slalom today on Aspen Mountain.

Miss Eppe, aged 22, the 1978 world champion in the event, overcame a first-run lead by Erika Hess, of Switzerland, to gain a narrow combined victory. Miss Eppe's time was 2 min 13.51 sec for the two runs, while Miss Hess clocked 2:13.67.

Third place went to Miss Eppe's older sister Irene, while an unheralded American, Karen Lancaster, claimed fourth place. In two more surprising performances, Anne-Flore Rey, of France, was fifth and Ann Melander, of Sweden, sixth.

Although she finished second, the 19-year-old Miss Hess improved her chances of winning the women's overall World Cup Championship. She began the day leading Irene Eppe by just 14 points but came away with a 20-point margin, 277 to 257, with seven races to go. The next are a slalom and giant slalom March 1 and 4 at Waterville Valley, New Hampshire.

Difficult gate placement and bad snow claimed several favorites, including the Americans Christine Cooper and Tamara McKinney, Yvonne Konecny, of Liechtenstein, and Perrine Felan, of France.

Miss Cooper is third in the World Cup standings. Miss Konecny is fifth and Felan sixth.

Mueller whistles down

Whistler, British Columbia, Feb. 27.—Switzerland's Peter Mueller won the World Cup downhill skiing event at Whistler Mountain today by more than a second. It was his first win of the season after breaking his leg in September.

The 24-year-old Mueller, who spent an additional hour on the flat sections of the course in practice yesterday, won the eighth World Cup downhill of the season by covering the 3,795-metre (12,450-foot) course in two minutes, 14.33 seconds. Canadians Steve Podborski and Dave Irwin finished second and third respectively.

LEADING PLACES: 1. P. Mueller (Switzerland) 2 min 14.33 sec; 2. S. Podborski (Canada) 2:15.07; 3. D. Irwin (Canada) 2:15.21; 4. G. Kohli (Austria) 2:15.31; 5. J. Krieger (Austria) 2:15.31; 6. J. Krieger (Austria) 2:15.31; 7. J. Krieger (Austria) 2:15.31; 8. J. Krieger (Austria) 2:15.31; 9. J. Krieger (Austria) 2:15.31; 10. J. Krieger (Austria) 2:15.31.

edges," Miss Hess complained. Coupled with his victory in the last giant slalom race two weeks ago at Oberstaufen, West Germany, today's results placed her in position to challenge her sister Irene for the overall giant slalom championship.

RESULTS: 1. M. Eppe (W. Germany) 2:13.51; 2. I. Eppe (Switzerland) 2:13.67; 3. K. Lancaster (USA) 2:13.78; 4. A. F. Rey (France) 2:13.85; 5. A. Melander (Sweden) 2:13.91; 6. J. Krieger (Austria) 2:14.01; 7. J. Krieger (Austria) 2:14.01; 8. J. Krieger (Austria) 2:14.01; 9. J. Krieger (Austria) 2:14.01; 10. J. Krieger (Austria) 2:14.01.



Stenmark: flown to hospital

GOLF

Stadler stumbles then takes one-stroke lead

Craig Stadler, although initially losing five strokes in his first seven holes in a collapse reminiscent of the one he had early February in the final round of the Bing Crosby tournament, gained his lead in the third round of the Doral Eastern open by holing a putt of 85 feet and 40 feet for birdies on the last two greens.

Stadler's 73 for a 54-hole aggregate of 208 kept him one stroke ahead of Andy Bean, 72, Jerry Pate, 69, and Mike Nicolette, a 25-year-old Pennsylvanian, 71, who could with a strong finish here, win more on one day than the \$12,948 he won in his three previous seasons on tour.

Jack Nicklaus, two strokes behind Stadler and alongside Scott Hoch and Calvin Peete, could challenge the Californian in today's last round if he mounts one of his celebrated "charges".

Nicklaus tried to hook a second shot with an iron round the trees on the 18th in his third round and overdid it, his ball running into the lake. It was under two inches of water about two feet from the bank and Nicklaus took off his shoes and socks and waded in: "I made a four from about the same spot some years ago so I figured I might as well try to do it again," he said later.

To the cheers of spectators round the green the ball obediently splashed on to the green 12 feet from the flag but Nicklaus missed the putt.

Nick Faldo did the best of the four European Ryder cup men who survived from the original seven entered, with 73 for 213 to

GOLF

Stadler stumbles then takes one-stroke lead

stand in joint ninth position with 18 holes to play. He tied off fourth from last with Hubert Green and Bobby Wadkins with everything to play for.

Severiano Ballesteros who represented the wealthy Doral club with its four fine courses on the most difficult of which, the 7,065 yard "blue monster" this event is played, had 75 yesterday. It included a stuffed chip at the last hole which must have embarrassed him.

Mark James, whose 68 on Thursday flattered to deceive, scored 75 arriving wearily on the last green as a skein of flamingos bound for the Everglades flew over, a black V of huge long-necked birds against the blue sky.

Three four and a half hour rounds plus hours of practice in temperatures over 80 degrees amid blasts of bone-deep humidity, have given him a touch of sunstroke.

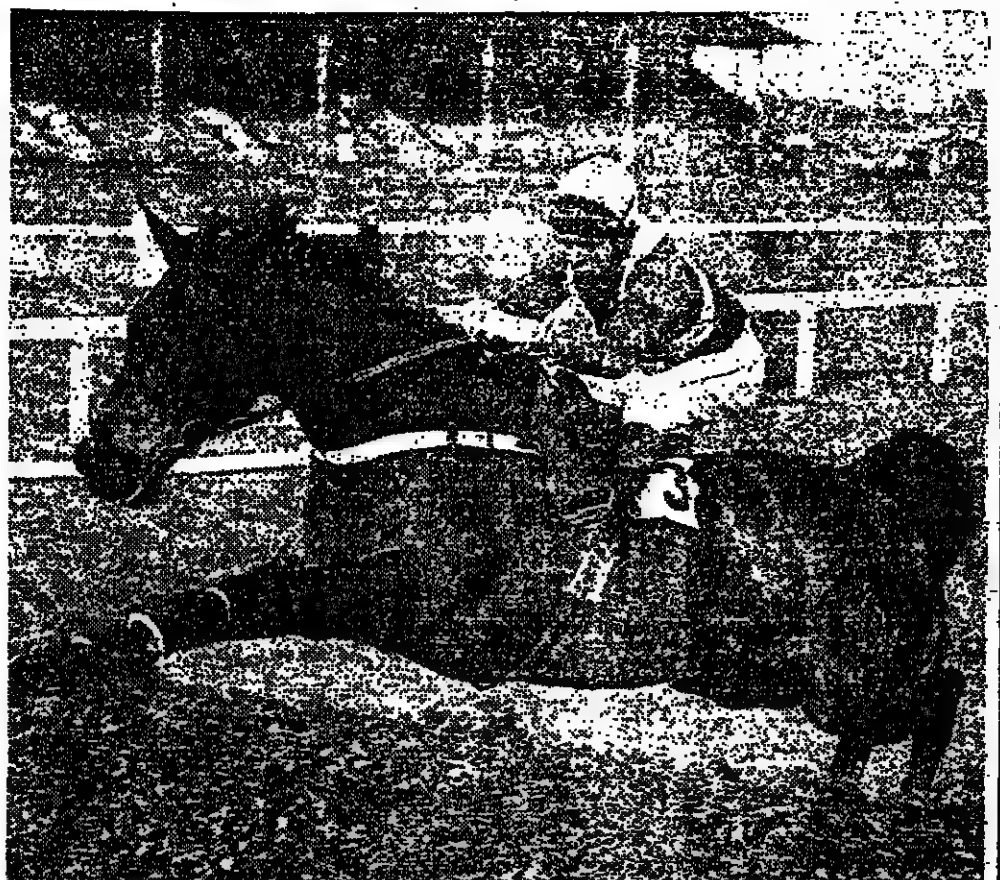
RESULTS: 208. C. Stadler 66, 70, 72, 72; 213. J. Faldo 73, 73, 73, 73; 214. J. Faldo 73, 73, 73, 73; 215. J. Faldo 73, 73, 73, 73; 216. J. Faldo 73, 73, 73, 73; 217. J. Faldo 73, 73, 73, 73; 218. J. Faldo 73, 73, 73, 73; 219. J. Faldo 73, 73, 73, 73; 220. J. Faldo 73, 73, 73, 73; 221. J. Faldo 73, 73, 73, 73; 222. J. Faldo 73, 73, 73, 73; 223. J. Faldo 73, 73, 73, 73; 224. J. Faldo 73, 73, 73, 73; 225. J. Faldo 73, 73, 73, 73; 226. J. Faldo 73, 73, 73, 73; 227. J. Faldo 73, 73, 73, 73; 228. J. Faldo 73, 73, 73, 73; 229. J. Faldo 73, 73, 73, 73; 230. J. Faldo 73, 73, 73, 73; 231. J. Faldo 73, 73, 73, 73; 232. J. Faldo 73, 73, 73, 73; 233. J. Faldo 73, 73, 73, 73; 234. J. Faldo 73, 73, 73, 73; 235. J. Faldo 73, 73, 73, 73; 236. J. Faldo 73, 73, 73, 73; 237. J. Faldo 73, 73, 73, 73; 238. J. Faldo 73, 73, 73, 73; 239. J. Faldo 73, 73, 73, 73; 240. J. Faldo 73, 73, 73, 73; 241. J. Faldo 73, 73, 73, 73; 242. J. Faldo 73, 73, 73, 73; 243. J. Faldo 73, 73, 73, 73; 244. J. 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RACING

Night Nurse raises Cup temperature

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

The chances of Night Nurse making a racing history at Cheltenham next month by becoming the first horse to win the Gold Cup as well as the Champion Hurdle rose at Doncaster on Saturday when he enjoyed a perfect warm-up for the race which will be the highlight of the Festival. The 5-year-old gelding, who has won the Festival Hurdle in 1979, 1980 and 1981, was an exhilarating sight to see as he galloped to the finish in a time of 1m 11.4s, well clear of the rest. He was ridden by the 11-year-old jockey, John O'Neill, who has won the Gold Cup in 1979, 1980 and 1981. He was ridden by the 11-year-old jockey, John O'Neill, who has won the Gold Cup in 1979, 1980 and 1981.



Night Nurse makes giant leap towards a unique Cheltenham double

Walwyn himself has designs on the trophy with Diamond Edge, who has been trained since he won the Cup in mind since he won the Hennessy Cognac Gold Cup at Newbury way back in November. Diamond Edge could not be better fettle, but his trainer does not underestimate the magnitude of his task having witnessed Night Nurse's latest performances.

Sadly though, Saturday was the end of the road for another good steeplechaser who has been one of his rivals at Cheltenham next month. I refer to Fairy King, who has a hernia and is expected to be falling awkwardly in the Tote Pattern Steeplechase at Kempton Park. The incident occurred two furlongs from home when Fairy King looked a positive threat to the eventual winner Two Swallows.

For Fairy King's rider, Steve Smith, Saturday will always be a day of bitter and painful memories. An hour later he had his last ride in the Tote Pattern Steeplechase at Kempton Park. The incident occurred two furlongs from home when Fairy King looked a positive threat to the eventual winner Two Swallows.

Taking full advantage of the conditions of the race, which enabled him to receive 10lb from both Royal Vulcan and Lulay, Morice won by two and a half lengths. Royal Vulcan was classed in defeat. He jumped superbly and remains firmly entrenched as favourite for the

Triumph Hurdle in which he will race Morice on better terms. Ladbroke, Maccas and Hills make up the rest of the field. Royal Vulcan 5-1 and Coral 6-1.

The form of Saturday's race is arguably the best that we have seen all season in this particular sphere. After his long rest Royal Vulcan ran too freely during the first half of what was a relatively slow race. The furious gallop at which the Triumph is invariably run will suit him better and he will be surprised to see John Francoeur bidding his time at Cheltenham and swooping on the leaders much later. That was the way that Royal Vulcan was ridden towards the end of last year when he looked so effective. Callaghan went on record before Saturday's race saying that his horse would run really well, but that he had left room for improvement and it was blowing hard afterwards. Aware that the conditions suited Morice, Francoeur knew he must have him at his best on Saturday regardless of what happened later.

"If I couldn't beat Royal Vulcan on these terms, I know there was no point in taking him on at Cheltenham," was Francoeur's reasoning. And what a fine bid he did to receive 10lb from both Royal Vulcan and Lulay, Morice won by two and a half lengths. Royal Vulcan was classed in defeat. He jumped superbly and remains firmly entrenched as favourite for the

Doncaster

2.0 ARNOLD CHASE (Handicap; selling: £1,436; 2½m) (26 runners)
1. 0001010 BARNARD (P. Waring) R. Perkins 11-11-10
2. 0101010 BOBBIE GORDON (P. Waring) R. Perkins 11-11-10
3. 0101010 BARNARD (P. Waring) R. Perkins 11-11-10
4. 0101010 BARNARD (P. Waring) R. Perkins 11-11-10
5. 0101010 BARNARD (P. Waring) R. Perkins 11-11-10
6. 0101010 BARNARD (P. Waring) R. Perkins 11-11-10
7. 0101010 BARNARD (P. Waring) R. Perkins 11-11-10
8. 0101010 BARNARD (P. Waring) R. Perkins 11-11-10
9. 0101010 BARNARD (P. Waring) R. Perkins 11-11-10
10. 0101010 BARNARD (P. Waring) R. Perkins 11-11-10

2.30 BALMORAL HURDLE (E1,531; 2½m) (4)
1. 0101010 GAYE CHANCE (P. Waring) R. Perkins 11-11-10
2. 0101010 GAYE CHANCE (P. Waring) R. Perkins 11-11-10
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3.0 HIGH MELTON CHASE (Handicap; £2,432; 3¼m) (12)
1. 0101010 FATHER LAD (P. Waring) R. Perkins 11-11-10
2. 0101010 FATHER LAD (P. Waring) R. Perkins 11-11-10
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3.30 PRINCESS ROYAL HURDLE (Handicap; £2,620; 2m 150yds) (9)
1. 0101010 APPLE WINE (P. Waring) R. Perkins 11-11-10
2. 0101010 APPLE WINE (P. Waring) R. Perkins 11-11-10
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10. 0101010 APPLE WINE (P. Waring) R. Perkins 11-11-10

4.0 FEYERSHAM CHASE (Novices; £1,859; 2m 150yds) (14)
1. 000001 ABERNETHY (P. Waring) R. Perkins 11-11-10
2. 000001 ABERNETHY (P. Waring) R. Perkins 11-11-10
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4.30 ASKERN MAIN HURDLE (Div 1; novices: £690; 2½m) (16)
1. 000001 CANNY DANNY (P. Waring) R. Perkins 11-11-10
2. 000001 CANNY DANNY (P. Waring) R. Perkins 11-11-10
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5.0 ASKERN MAIN HURDLE (Div 1; novices: £690; 2½m) (15)
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Saturday's results

Kempton Park

Doncaster

Stratford-on-Avon

Leicester

Fulham

Oriol

Sad finale

Fine Cup tie

Doncaster selections

Leicester selections

Fulham

Oriol

Sad finale

Fine Cup tie

Doncaster selections

Leicester selections

Fulham

Oriol

Sad finale

Fine Cup tie

Doncaster selections

Leicester selections

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Fine Cup tie

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Fine Cup tie

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Leicester selections

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Sad finale

Fine Cup tie

Doncaster selections

Leicester selections

Fulham

Oriol

Sad finale

Fine Cup tie

O'Neill in line for Ekbalco ride

By Michael Seely

John O'Neill will ride Ekbalco in the Champion Hurdle if Sea Pigeon fails to meet his deadline for Cheltenham. This means that the former champion jockey will have a chance second to none of landing the coveted Champion Hurdle-Gold Cup double after Night Nurse's brilliant display at Doncaster on Saturday.

Roger Fisher, Ekbalco's trainer, denied this at Doncaster. But the Ulsterman is in an awkward position as he has also offered O'Neill a retainer to become his stable jockey and until this question and the one about Sea Pigeon has been answered, Fisher is obviously not prepared to commit himself.

Despite his statement to the contrary, neither Fisher nor the horse's connections were satisfied with David Goulding's riding of Ekbalco in the Schweppes Gold Trophy at Newbury where the pair were just beaten by John Francoeur and Denegal Prince in that dramatic finish. They feel that although Ekbalco arrived on the scene with every chance of winning on the flat, the favourite was in real trouble in the final stages of the race.

Goulding had not lain so far out of his ground in the early stages. Gypsy Dave, as Goulding is known, is a very experienced jockey and his connections feel that his jockey is adhering too rigidly to his theories about the horse's idiosyncrasies and they are not prepared to tolerate them any longer.

Also at Doncaster, Peter Fisher, who is admitted to being worried about Sea Pigeon and said that the old horse was by no means certain to be able to stand up to the first trip of the Champion Hurdle since Persian War. We went through all this last year before Sea Pigeon proved that devastating spring up the hill to beat Pollardstown and Daring Run.

However, Easterly would not let this statement unless he felt he had a duty to the public. And as the same source has said, Sea Pigeon has not been working well at Newbury, it must be a shade of odds on that he will be aboard Ekbalco on Tuesday, March 16.

Terry Rogers, a Dublin bookmaker, is threatening to withdraw his sponsorship of a valuable hurdle race at Naas because the country's new government want to change the rules of the bookmakers' association, who plan to hold special meetings if there is no move from Dublin.

O'Neill's Cheltenham hopes, Lister and Mister Donovan, finished second and third behind Arthur Moore's success. Fredrickson, a dropped goal to a try and a goal.

Fulham could have pointed to two passes, the best between Brown and Diamond, the second from Taffy to M'Barid, as the turning point in the game. Each pass was adjudged forward and each time the referee's hand was clear at the full time.

Even so, it was a credit to Fulham, and particularly to Brown, that they were returning after a month's absence from injury, that they came even within striking distance of a goal.

Commercial property by Baron Phillips

Greenfield the valley — but not cheap

Two major banks — Chemical and Bank of America — are joining the growing list of companies who want to move out of Central London, and they are now looking for suitable accommodation in the provinces. Some organizations are moving because they need more, and cheaper space to expand their operations. Others are trying to escape future high rents and rate increases.

One area which has served as a major location for companies moving away from London has been the Reading and Thames valley triangle. Recently it has become an attractive area for companies expanding into the field of high technology who require modern and often custom-made industrial and office units.

The Thames Valley has some obvious benefits. A fast rail service to and from London, close to Heathrow, reasonably priced housing and a pleasant working environment.

These advantages have deflected most of the worst effects of the recession, but as local agents Campbell Gordon point out, the area's insulation from the chill recessionary wind is now wearing somewhat thin. Local employers are beginning to shed labour and employment growth is limited to high technology industries, financial and service sectors.

While demand continues for commercial and industrial property in both these sectors Campbell Gordon note a distinct tightening in the market. Letting activity generally is steady but take-up is at a much slower rate, and more important, prospective tenants are becoming far more selective.

Increasing emphasis is being placed, say the agents, on the individual quality of premises on the market. Where an office building of reasonable quality and design was once acceptable, prospective tenants are demanding — and starting to get — buildings of a high standard.

This fact is starting to be realized by developers. In the

Prudential/British Rail development planned for Reading station the agents point out that the concept is closer to what one would expect from a Central London scheme rather than in the provinces.

Tenants are also looking for greater flexibility in leasing arrangements. As many of the companies moving into the area are planning substantial growth they need far more flexibility to expand and relocate without leaving residual liability on long leases taken out at an early stage in their development.

It appears that tenants anticipating substantial growth are prepared to pay premium rents for flexible leasing terms. Landlords prepared to grant these sorts of leases will naturally see a far higher return.

Although this may be true in some cases the agents warn that short-term rental growth is limited, because in Reading alone there is almost 600,000 sq ft of office accommodation either available for letting, or under construction.

A number of large corporations are considering Reading and the Thames Valley as a relocation area, and a single positive move by any one of those companies could drastically reduce the amount of space overhanging the market. But this is not inhibiting developers' plans. At Bracknell there is a scheme which would add an additional 180,000 sq ft to the central area.

The attractiveness and demand for the area has resulted in a dramatic rise in office rents over the past two or three years. In Reading, for example, the current asking rent for new speculative office accommodation has topped £14 a sq ft. But, as Campbell Gordon indicate, no one has actually achieved anything like that figure and the current rent level is closer to £12.

A distinct two-tier market has already developed in Reading. Secondary and poorer quality buildings are available for half



Only two weeks after completion, the Hedaya office block in Government Road, Bahrain, has been fully let by the local branch of Debenham Tewson & Chinnocks. Rents for the 50,000 sq ft block were around £12 sq ft, which is the first time levels of this kind have been achieved since the headier days of 1976-77. Developed by the Sunni Waqf Department of the State of Bahrain, the building has been leased mainly by financial institutions.

the price achieved by prime modern space.

While we may see buildings of a far higher quality being developed in the Thames Valley area generally, and in Reading particularly, there must still be an element of doubt about whether they will act.

Developers may believe in the area's tremendous future growth rate, but the evidence at the moment is that it will not be

sustained over the short term. Schemes planned on the basis of rents topping £17 a sq ft, seem over-ambitious and certainly premature. After all, it would need an almost 50 per cent increase from current actual levels to hit that target. Meanwhile prospective tenants will start looking at cheaper areas, especially if they are looking for substantial savings on their existing premises.

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Edited by Peter Dear

• Brian Matthew † from midnight † 1.00

Radio 1
 5.00 As Radio 2. 7.00 Miles Redd. 9.00 Simon Bates. 10.30 Dave Lee Travis. 12.00 pm Paul Burnett. 3.30 Steve Wright. 5.00 Andy Peebles. 7.00 Sazijn' Alive. 8.00 David Jensen. 10.00 John Peel. 12.00 midnight Close.

WORLD SERVICE
 BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (440-640 kHz) at the following times (GMT): 6.00 Newsday. 7.00 World News. 7.05 Twenty Four Hours. News Summary. 7.30 Country Style. 7.45 Sport Story. 8.00-8.15 The World. 8.30-8.45 Redifactions. 8.15 The London Beat. 8.30-8.45 Musical Memories. 9.00 World News.

[illegible]

TVs
Antennae, Vegetable or Mineral? 12.00 *World News*
News, 12.00 *News about Britain*, 12.11
Radio Newsdesk, 12.30 *Sadio Theatre*, 1.11
Outlook: *News Summary*, 1.45 *Europe*, 2.00
World News, 2.00 *Review of the Sports*
Press, 2.15 *Network UK*, 2.30 *Spotlight*
International, 3.00 *World News*, 3.09 *News about Britain*, 3.15 *The World Today*, 3.30
John Peel, 4.00 *Newsdesk*, 5.45 *The World Today*.

CHANNEL

As Thames except: 1,300p-1,30
News, 2,30-4,15:15F: You Can't Win
'em All (Tony Curtis, Charles Bronson)
monarchies muscle in on the end of
the Ottoman Empire, 5,15-5,45
Emmerdale Farm, 6:00 Channel
Report, 6:30-7:00 Two of Us, 12:00
Closedown.

GRANADA

As Thames except: 1,30p-1,30
Granada Reports, 2,30-4,15:15F: Iron
Maiden (Michael Craig) Fraction-
engine crashes into a Cadillac, and fu-
gitive begins, 5,15-8,45 Dick Turpin, 6:00
The Merlin, 6,30-7,00 Granada Report,
9:00-10,00 Quiz, 12,00 Showings in

YORKSHIRE

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.30-4.15 Film: Lady Vanishes. Hitchcock thriller about an old lady who vanishes on a train journey. 6.00 Calendar. 8.35-7.00 t's A Val's Life. 9.00-10.00 Quincy. 12.00 Closedown.

ULSTER

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 2.30-4.15 Film: Lady Vanishes (Margaret Lockwood, Michael Redgrave) Hitchcock thriller about an old lady who vanishes on train journey. 5.15 Radio. 8.25-8.45 Good Evening Ulster. 6.00 Good News. 6.30-7.00 Mr and Mrs 9.00-10.00 Counterpoint Special: Political Forum, part 2. 12.00 News at Bedtime. Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: * STEREO
* BLACK AND WHITE: 0/1 REPEAT.

's Bench Division

expenses'

interpretation of the words "living expenses" and did not consider it correct to limit living expenses to items of pure personal expenditure.

In the present case the view adopted was that the loss of future earnings in the lost years was to be the loss to the deceased and above the cost of his living so as to enable him to have a reasonably satisfying and enjoyable life having regard to his particular circumstances.

The words under consideration should be given a meaning which was consistent with current English usage. It should embrace all the usual costs associated with any individual's particular life-style. The children of the deceased were therefore not making use of the total Act and any damages under the lost years principle.

His Lordship awarded Mr. Sanders £209,360 under the 1976 Act.

Solicitors: Gaster & Hall-Clark

Merely using 'stolen goods

Regina v Sanders

Lord Justice Dunn (sitting with Mr. Justice Canby and Mr. Justice Goff) held that a person who merely uses stolen goods is not guilty of an offence under the 1968 Act.

Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) on February 25 that where a person was charged under section 22 (1) of the Theft Act 1968 with handling stolen goods by dishonestly assisting their retention, it was not enough for the prosecution to prove that he had merely used the proper means of knowing it or be stolen; there must have been involvement in concealing the goods, making them an official identification or some other act that was part of the chain of dishonest handling.

Does not shift

offence of supplying liquor to persons unless some such exception or provision applied, and therefore the defendant did not rely on such an exception or provision for his defence.

The legal burden which the shift had to be distinguished from the evidential burden which did.

It would be open for a magistrates to draw an adverse inference in appropriate circumstances from a licensee's failure in any way to assist the police, to give any evidence as to the identity and status of the consumers of the liquor.

Solicitors: Howlett & Clark Cree & Co, for Mr B. H. Crebbin Liverpool; Stephen Irving & Co Liverpool.

Queen's Bench Division

insulture. At the date of his death he was earning £11,475 a year and had he survived, by July 1962 he would have been in receipt of a gross salary of £12,000 a year. The claim under the 1934 Act had given rise to the most dispute. In so far as Mrs Nutbrown was concerned, her loss under the 1934 Act was the salary which under the 1934 Act. If the wider interpretation of the words "living expenses" was applied, no surplus arose and therefore the claim for damages under the 1934 Act.

In support of the argument that the court should find that the deceased's living expenses under the last years proportion, the speeches of the House of Lords in *Pickett v British Rail Engineering Ltd* (1962) AC 161 and *Wilson* (1951) 2 WLR 248 were considered although the point which was currently under consideration was not one which was raised in either case.

However, none of them was conclusive as to whether there should merely be a deduction of the deceased's living expenses which would be solely attributable to his own purposes or whether there should be an additional deduction which represented the loss of the deceased in respect to his

interpretation of the words "living expenses" and did not consider it correct to limit living expenses to items of purely personal expenditure.

In the present case the view adopted was that the loss of future earnings in the last years was to be the loss to the deceased over and above the amount he was living so as to enable him to have a reasonably satisfying and enjoyable life having regard to his particular circumstances.

The words under consideration should be given a meaning which was consistent with current English usage. It should embrace all the usual and appropriate expenses of an individual's particular life-style. The children of the deceased were therefore not entitled under the 1934 Act to any damages under the last years principle.

His Lordship awarded Mrs Nutbrown £208,960 under the 1976 Act.

Solicitors: Gaster, Hall-Clark.

Merely using stolen goods

Regina v Sanders
Lord Justice Dunn (sitting with Mr Justice Canby and Mr

When burden of proof does not shift

en of proof does not shift

against a decision of Merseyside justices sitting at Liverpool on March 23, 1981.

Mr David Steer for the prosecutor, Miss M. R. de Haas for the respondent.

LORD JUSTICE DONALDSON said that section 161 of the **Magistrates' Courts Act 1980**, which provided for the shifting of the burden of proof on to the defendant where he relied on any exception, exemption, proviso, excuse or qualification notwithstanding that it accompanied the description of the offence in the enactment creating it, or that the information contained an allegation negating the exception or proviso, did not apply to the offence created by section 161, as that section did not create an

offence of supplying liquor to persons unless some such exception or proviso applied, and therefore the defence did not rely on such an exception or proviso for his defence.

The legal burden which did not shift had to be distinguished from the evidential burden which did.

It would be open for magistrates to draw an inference in appropriate circumstances from a licensee's failure in any way to assist the police, to give any evidence as to the identity and status of the consumers of the liquor.

Solicitors: Howlett & Claridge & Co, for Mr B. H. Crebbin; Liverpool; Stephen Irving & Co Liverpool.

Merely using 'stolen goods'

to his own purposes or whether there should be an additional deduction for represented costs incurred by the deceased in regard to his housing, food and other incidentals of living and leading a satisfactory life.

Mr Justice Peter Pain in the unreported case of *Benson v Biggs* (June 19, 1980) took the view that "circumstances of living" expenses the same yardstick as that employed under the 1976 ACT was to be used. Mr Justice Webster in *White v London Transport Executive* (1982) 1 All ER 410 and Mr Justice Mustill in the unreported case of *Sullivan v West Yorkshire Passenger Transport Executive* (December 17, 1980) adopted the less restrictive

offence of supplying liquor to persons unless some such exception or proviso applied, and therefore the defendant did not rely on such an exception or proviso for his defence.

The legal burden which did not shift had to be distinguished from the evidential burden which did.

It would be open for magistrates to take such an advantage inferences in appropriate circumstances from a licensee's failure in any way to assist the police, to give any evidence as to the identity and status of the consumers of the liquor.

Solicitors: Howlett & Clark, Cree & Co, for Mr B. H. Crebbin, Liverpool; Stephen Irving & Co, Liverpool.

Diehard's defeat shatters unity of Afrikanerdom

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg, Feb 28

The tribal unity of Afrikanerdom is facing its gravest threat to date as a result of the crushing defeat yesterday by Mr P. W. Botha, the Prime Minister, of Dr Treurnicht, the extreme right-wing challenger of his policies within the ruling National Party.

Dr Treurnicht now seems certain to be expelled from the party along with his band of rebel MPs.

The present crisis of the NP, which came to power in 1948, is more serious than the 1969 breakaway by the Herstigte Nasionale (reconstituted National) Party, which was wiped out in a snap election soon afterwards and has never regained a foothold in Parliament since.

The door to reconciliation is still ajar, as Dr Treurnicht and his fellow rebels have been given until 11 am on Wednesday to recant and accept the majority's endorsement of the Prime Minister's interpretation of party policy on racial questions. But it is hard to see how Dr Treurnicht could possibly return to the fold and retain any credibility at all.

Assuming he goes, Dr Treurnicht can expect to take up to 20 MPs with him into the ranks of the opposition. This would scarcely dent the NP's overall position in Parliament where it at present holds 142 out of a total of 177 seats. But it would for the first time provide political forces to the right of the ruling party with a parliamentary beach-head.

It has long been conventional wisdom that if Mr Botha could summon up the courage to shed his party's right-wing ballast he would be free to press ahead with the modest relaxation of the apartheid system to which he pledged his Government in 1979.

Now that the long-awaited break has occurred, that wisdom looks at least questionable. There would be a danger that Mr Botha has merely exposed his party to erosion on the right without offering the prospect of sufficiently bold reforms to attract new support on the left. A Cape man himself, the Prime Minister now owes a heavy debt to the harp of the conservative Transvaal branch of the NP who helped him defeat Dr Treurnicht.

The drama began last Wednesday at a meeting of the NP's parliamentary caucus in

Cape Town, when Dr Treurnicht, the Minister of State Administration and Statistics, and 21 other MPs voted against a motion of confidence over the Prime Minister's handling of the issue of political "power-sharing" between white, Coloureds and Indians.

This led directly to yesterday's trial of strength in Pretoria, where more than 200 members of the "Head committee" of the Transvaal NP (of which Dr Treurnicht was then still the chairman) met behind closed doors for six and a half hours to decide whether to support Dr Treurnicht's or Mr Botha's version of party policy. The result was a resounding 172 to 36 votes in favour of the Prime Minister.

Dr Treurnicht's support proved much less than predicted. An unexpected personal appearance at the meeting by the Prime Minister, during which he is reliably reported to have threatened resignation if the vote went against him, may have won over many doubters. Dr Treurnicht is immediately suspended as the Transvaal party chairman.

Had Dr Treurnicht won he could have called a special congress of the Transvaal party and reasonably hoped to secure a majority in favour of secession from the National Party. That could have left the NP with only a bare majority in Parliament.

The storm broke much sooner than most observers had expected, particularly as Mr Botha's "offending" remarks were extremely vague and cautiously worded. Dr Treurnicht evidently took them, however, as preparing the way for acceptance of proposals expected later this year, probably in May, from the President's Council.

This advisory body is expected to propose that Coloureds and Indians should be able to elect representatives to separate chambers within a single Parliament shared with whites. Coloureds and Indians would also be appointed to the Cabinet to run their respective communities' affairs.

Minimalists see this proposal may seem, it is anathema to die-hard Afrikaners, who see it as the beginning of the end of white supremacy.

Super-Afrikaner, page 4



Pilgrims from a world away

Yemmerawanya, a young Australian aborigine, died in 1794 in an England whose climate he could not tolerate and whose ways he could not understand, almost certainly the first antipodean victim of British colonialism, to die outside his homeland (Tony Samstag writes).

Last week Yemmerawanya's grave

in Eltham churchyard, South-East London, was the scene of a quiet pilgrimage when Ralph Nichols (left) Michael Bungapidi and Murphy Dhuparipara became the first aborigines known to have visited his resting place.

Yemmerawanya was brought to England in 1792 by Captain Arthur

Phillip, the first Governor of New South Wales, in the hope that he might return to spread a knowledge of "civilization" among his people. With him came a second young man, Bemmelong, who survived and, repatriated in 1795, was given a house on a headland in Sydney Harbour that still bears his name: Bemmelong Point.

French prisons lose top security wings

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, Feb 28

The maximum security wings of French prisons were abolished by Government decree this weekend. The last remaining inmates of 300 special cells had been quietly transferred to normal cells over the past two months.

The suppression of the maximum security system was always high on the list of reforms announced by Mr Robert Badinter, the Minister of Justice. A special Government commission had officially recommended their abolition last autumn, but opposition from prison staff to the measure led to its postponement.

They feared that, with the abolition of the death penalty, they would be powerless to deal with criminals sentenced to life terms which they have to serve. Under the previous system of reduction of sentence for good conduct, prisoners had the hope of release after 20 years or less.

The prison staff were backed in the protests by a majority of French public opinion,

which is acutely concerned about lawlessness, and favours tougher measures against crime and delinquency.

In fact, there has been no serious incident in French prisons since the maximum security system was dropped. The system officially came into existence in 1965, but was introduced in practice some years earlier. In the last few years, the public at large had become more aware of what inmates described as "prisons within prisons", and of their inhuman character.

The end of the maximum security wings is only one aspect of the far-reaching reforms of French justice being carried out by the socialist Government, in the teeth of widespread criticism.

A revised code of criminal procedure is to be submitted to Parliament in April, among other things. It provides for such innovations as a court for the execution of sentences, composed of three judges, who will decide on all suspensions

Pope speaks severely to Jesuit leaders

Continued from page 1

he had spoken severely to the 110 leaders of the Jesuit order. One of the main differences between the Vatican and the Jesuits has been the order's

Salvador they were regarded as close advisers of the murdered archbishop. Some Jesuits, facing the challenge of social justice in Latin America, have asserted the Pope's authority.

In October, the Pope took the unusual step of imposing a personal delegate to conduct the affairs of the Catholic Church's most powerful religious order. He acted after the order's general, Father Pedro Arrupe had been taken ill with a stroke. The Pope earlier refused to accept Father Arrupe's resignation and halted the machinery for calling a congregation of the order to elect a new general.

The Pope spoke severely in his long speech yesterday to the Jesuit leaders. But he said that his appointment of a per-

sonal delegate had been intended as a test; he evidently found they had passed it by their obedience to the Pope.

He recalled, however, that what he said was the exact interpretation of the second Vatican council: "It is a work of ecclesiastical renewal, matured and expressed in the spirit of the Pentecost, and must be lived and received in this way not according to personal criteria or to psycho-sociological theories."

His comment was an equally exact summary of where he felt the Jesuits had erred. He spoke as the stout disciplinarian that he is, the Pope insisted that the Jesuits should "rise like one man" to carry out this mission. Nevertheless he granted the 26,000-strong order what it undoubtedly most wanted to hear—the postponed conviction of the congregation for electing a new general should be announced during this year, he said.

Leading article, page 9
Summit feature, page 4

Letter from New York

Census gives notice of spreading loneliness

It is now nearly 12 months since Britain went through its 10-yearly ordeal, the census, and during 1982 we may expect our first glimpses into the way these islands are, or are not, changing.

However, by way of a sneak preview, it is already possible to look at the first results of the American census, also carried out on a 10-year basis, but which was completed a year before ours, in spring 1980. Much of the raw census data is still locked in the government computer, because of the cuts imposed by President Reagan, but Professor Andrew Hacker, a political scientist from Queen's College in New York, has managed to sift out some figures.

He has unearthed three surprises which, if repeated in Britain, are many a bleak picture of our future.

First, Professor Hacker draws attention to the steep rise over the past 10 years in the number of people living alone. There are now nearly seven million more people living by themselves in the United States than in 1970. That is perhaps a more accurate psychological change than it might at first sight appear. The "singles boom" of the 1970s was well chronicled by Professor Hacker, the term "single" does not really capture the flavour of the situation.

In the past, young people who had not married lived either with their parents or shared flats with others in a similar situation. Not any more. In America, in the 1970s, the number of men who had never married and who had residences of their own increased by 118 per cent. The equivalent rise for women was 89.3 per cent.

Moreover, those living alone are not all young single people. During the 1970s the number of widows living alone rose by 31 per cent and the figure for widowers was also up, by 16.4 per cent.

All sorts of things stem from that. In large cities it has had a marked effect on the availability and therefore the price of flats, since the number of households has risen at double the rate of the

population. And it has had an effect on patterns of recreation, since older people's outings have declined rapidly.

Professor Hacker also thinks the change has made people more self-indulgent, since by living alone people have to adapt less to other people's wishes. And he thinks the more pervasive psychological changes as a result of this trend may become apparent throughout the 1980s.

A second trend disclosed in the early census details is a move towards one-child families. "We have all heard of one-parent families, and we all know that women are having children later (a 15.2 per cent rise in births to women over 30). But what the census also shows is that the only child is becoming much more common, and whereas at one time that was exceptional in the years to come it could be the most widespread form of family."

During the past decade the number of people (not just children) in the average American household declined from 3.14 to 2.75, which shows just how many one-child families there must be.

Professor Hacker sees another trend as important. It has been known for some time that divorced men are far more likely to remarry than divorced women (nearly twice as likely for those divorced aged 44 and older). But the statistics show that the divorced man is likely to remarry a woman considerably younger than himself.

A woman is therefore more likely to find herself as a second wife than is a man to find himself as a second husband, and stepmothers are far more common than stepfathers. More important still, perhaps, Professor Hacker is warning from that "a tension between older women, 35 and above, and younger ones."

Professor Hacker's first two points are rather depressing, especially if taken together. They suggest the problems of loneliness will get worse, and who knows what the wider social effects will be of having more and more older children around?

There is an old American proverb which says something about children being poor men's riches. Not any more, alas.

Peter Watson

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Prince of Wales, Colonel, The Welsh Guards, attends St David's Day parade at Queen Elizabeth Barracks, Pwllheli, Surrey, 10.20; attends dinner in connexion with Landseer exhibition at Tate Gallery, 7.40.

Music

Recital by Mary Harrison, St Lawrence Jewry, 1.
Thomas Arne Players, St Anne and St Agnes, Grosvenor Street, 1.10.

British Railways Lincoln Male Voice Choir, Ancaster Centre, of Embroiderers' Guild, Birmingham, 8.30 to 9.30.

Boundary Street, Lincoln, 7.30. Recital by George Malcolm, harpsichordist, Dryburgh Hall, Pwney, 8.

New exhibitions

Lichen paintings by Claire Dabry, Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, 10 to 6.
Your Capers, art and recent work by Laura Holliday, Maryn Jones, Julie Mortimore, Philip Rawson, central hall, University College, Cardiff, 9 am to 10 pm.
Collages and wallhangings, by Mary Cooper, Tallent Street, 11 and 12, 9.30 to 5.30.
Work by Birmingham branches of Embroiderers' Guild, Birmingham, 8.30 to 9.30.

John Museum and Art Gallery, 10 to 5.30.
Research by Paul Oliver on the English village scene, Birmingham Polytechnic, 10 to 5.
Fixed-coloured prints of London, England and Wales; London Tourist Board gallery, Victoria Station, 9.45 to 5.30.

Talks

"Building up a world organization for teaching English" by John Haycraft, Royal Society of Arts, 8 John Adam Street, Recent works by Barton Myers, Toronto architect, Royal Institute of British Architects, 66 Portland Place, 6.15.
"Spirits of comfort and despair: Shakespeare and the moral plays" by Paula Neuss, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Gower Street, 6.15 to 7.45.
"Indignation and imagination: Story of Save Britain's Heritage by Timothy Cannell, vice-chairman of SAVE, 5 East Palliser, Chichester, 7.30.

Walks

London's ghosts, meet Embankment Station, 7.30.

Auctions today

Christie's, South Kensington: Silver, 1; prints, 2. Phillips, Kensington: Furniture, carpets, watercolours and drawings, 11; prints, 2.

Viewing

Bonhams, Montpelier Street: Watercolours and drawings, 9 to 4; European oil paintings, 9 to 5; Christie's, King Street: Sporting and 20th-century English pictures, 11 to 5; English silver, 4.30; Christie's, South Kensington: 9.15 to 12; prints, 9.15 to 12; glass, 9.15 to 7; jewelry, 9.30 to 3.30; ceramics, 9.15 to 7; ceramics, 5 to 7; Phillips, Bream's Buildings: Prints, 9 to 10.30; furniture, carpets, ceramics and glass; miniatures, 9.15 to 9.30; Sotheby's, Bond Street: Continental pottery and porcelain; Russian pictures; 19th-century Continental pictures; bullet and theatre material; medals, All 9.30 to 4.30. Works of art—last sale, 9 to 7.30. Sotheby's, Belgrave: Furniture, clocks and watches; pottery, Both 9.30 to 4.30.

Big bond winners

Winning numbers in the weekly draw for £100,000, £50,000 and £25,000 Premium Savings Bond prizes, announced on Saturday are: £100,000: 10WY 958359 (winner comes from Harrogate); £50,000: 85X 958359 (winner comes from Harrogate); £25,000: 11LK 322557 (winner comes from Harrogate).

Parliament today

Commons, 2.30: Travel Concessions (London) Bill, remaining stages.
Lords, 2.30: Taking of Hostages Bill, second reading. Debate on oil pollution.

Sporting fixtures

Racing: National Hunt meetings at Leicester, 1.45, and Doncaster, 2.

The Pound

	Bank	Bank
	buys	sells
Austria Sch	31.90	29.90
Belgium Fr	89.00	84.50
Canada Cdn	11.10	11.10
Denmark Kr	15.16	14.36
France Fr	11.50	10.99
Germany DM	11.53	10.99
Greece Dr	11.17	11.00
Italy Lit	235.00	225.00
Japan Yen	456.00	430.00
Netherlands Gld	4.96	4.70
Portugal Esc	130.50	123.50
Spain Ptas	162.50	152.50
Sweden Kr	11.65	10.45
Switzerland Fr	5.60	5.35
USA \$	1.88	1.81
Yugoslav Dnr	97.50	91.50

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied on Friday by Reuters Bank International.

London: The FT Index closed down 4.5 at 547.3 on Friday.
New York: The Dow Jones industrial average closed 1.45 down at 24.39 on Friday.

Nature notes

More birds are coming into town. Greenfinches sing from rooftops, magpies twitter long and loud of richer notes. Later in the spring they will use the same song in a slow, butterfly-like display flight. Goldfinches note, also singing, a breezy, tinkling note, as often on the wing as from a bush. Meadow pipits sing steeply from the grass, and the song of the thrush is heard rapidly down again with a melodious outburst. Early blackbirds often warble softly to themselves on the ground, their yellow beaks barely opening at all.

The leaves of the wild arum, or cuckoo-pint, are showing through the hedges, sharp green spikes that will unfurl to an arrow shape. The bare elm trees seem, from a distance, to have a link or purplish haze around them—it is the massed effect of their tiny red flowers. The first series of "palm" or "pussy willow" are ready to pick. They are the kings of the willow, or goat willow—the gold catkins are male, the silver ones female. Bees and moths already begin to cluster on them; and at dusk a long-eared bat, just out of hibernation, can sometimes be seen swooping like a hawk over the willows to catch the insects.

Listening in London

Before re-advertising the contract to provide independent local radio news and information in London, held by LBC since 1973, the Independent Broadcasting Authority has arranged a public meeting for individuals or groups to make suggestions, express opinions and ask questions about the present service.

It will be held on March 15 at 6.30 pm at Caxton Hall, Victoria, with a panel drawn from the IBA, LBC and an advisory committee. The new service will be in operation for an eighteen-month period from October, 1983.

Today's anniversaries

Births: Frederick Chopin, Zolozowa Wola, Poland, 1810; Augustus Pugin, architect, 1812; Lytton Strachey, London, 1880.

Deaths: Frederick Chopin, Zolozowa Wola, Poland, 1849; Augustus Pugin, architect, 1852; Lytton Strachey, London, 1880.

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The papers

The railing of the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg against corporal punishment without parental consent was the subject of a letter to the British Parliament should follow most other European countries and make all teachers bearing children liable to prosecution for assault—like everyone else.

The Sunday Telegraph thought it would inevitably lead to the abolition of corporal punishment, because having both cases and non-cases schools would be an absurdity. But it added that if parents were to have more rights they should also have more responsibilities. Do more towards disciplining their children themselves.

The American side provoked The Sunday Telegraph to say that mistakes over estimating its value must not prevent further progress on state aid. The Sunday Times attacked the Government for its, as yet, unannounced, decision to buy the Trident D5 weapon, on the grounds that it was unnecessary and meant a reduction in Britain's other forces.

The Observer called for a full public inquiry into the Wexham Wood Scrubs prison riot. Its second leader looked at the uneasy truce in the Labour Party between the right and the left. Foot and mouth disease, he said, should be tackled together. "His own approach of 'peace at any price' has already begun to look dangerously like one of 'surrender at any cost'," it says.

The Morning Telegraph of Sheffield says if Johnson and Firth Brown, the private steel and engineering firm, has to close, a hothouse of technological industry will be lost. It is described as the sort of skill-conscious company providing components for some of the very industries the Government is intent on helping and saving.

Roads

Midlands: A49: Ross Road, Hereford, one lane only, A5: Near Airedon Junction in Wexham Wood, lane closures in Wexham Wood, one lane only at times; expect delays also at western end of Atherstone bypass. A58: Tyburn Road, lane closures into Birmingham.

Wales and West: A381: Improvements to Tintern inner relief road, A390: Delay between Callington and Redruth; temporary signals at St Blazey Gate, A463: Repairs at Llanberris, Porth.

North: A602: Works on Heighington bypass, Co Durham.

Scotland: A8: Two-way traffic on one carriageway from Carnoustie to Chapelhall, Lanarkshire. A85: Many roadworks between Tyndrum and Oban. A65: Signals at old Dalkeith Road near Kingsdown Avenue, Edinburgh. A1: Signals at Harelaw Bridge, south of Grangemouth, Berwickshire.

Air travel

As the strike by British Airways ramp workers at Heathrow enters the third week, the airline said yesterday it again hoped to operate 90 per cent of its aircraft today.

Weather

A showery SW airstream will cover the United Kingdom.

6 am to midnight

London, SE, East Anglia: Any rain will be clearing, sunny intervals and scattered showers, mainly during periods of low cloud; wind SW, fresh, locally strong at times; max temp 50° (10°).

Central S, SW, NW England, Channel: Rain, mainly during periods of low cloud; wind SW, fresh, locally strong at times; max temp 50° (10°).

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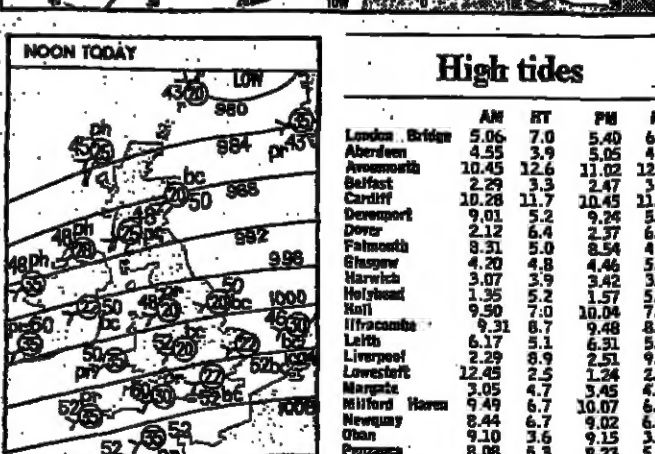
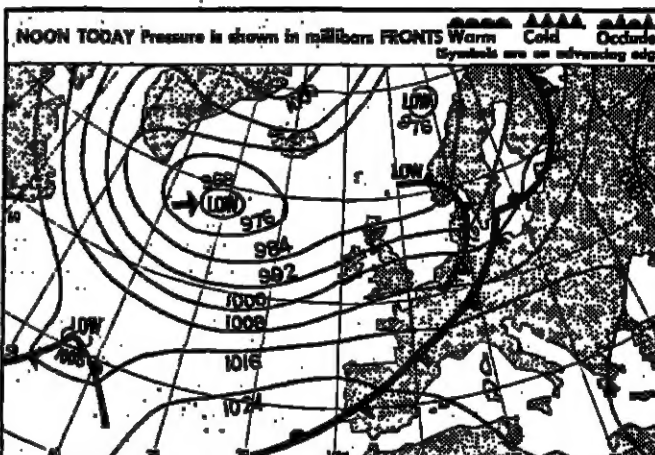
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High tides
London Bridge AM 5.06 PM 5.40
Aldershot 4.55 5.35
Bournemouth 4.50 5.30
Brighton 4.50 5.30
Cardiff 4.50 5.30
Dover 4.50 5.30
Exeter 4.50 5.30
Falmouth 4.50 5.30
Glasgow 4.50 5.30
Hull 4.50 5.30
Liverpool 4.50 5.30
London 4.50 5.30
Manchester 4.50 5.30
Newcastle 4.50 5.30
Plymouth 4.50 5.30
Reading 4.50 5.30
Sheffield 4.50 5.30
Southampton 4.50 5.30
Stirling 4.50 5.30
Tyneside 4.50 5.30
Walsby 4.50 5.30
Widnes 4.50 5.30
Wrexham 4.50 5.30
Wolverhampton 4.50 5.30
Worcester 4.50 5.30
Wrexham 4.50 5.30
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